CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parlon-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parlon-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X. NO. 198 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 22 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival. Departure.
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	18th Aug. 25th Aug
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	31st Aug. 14th Sept
Java Maru	J. Kojima	16th Sept. 30th Sept.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept. 12th Oct.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 3855.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.

Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

P & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct	CALEDONIA ..	7,822
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,039
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X MACEDONIA } Through steamer from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
22nd Aug. ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
23rd August ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa
24th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
25th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Buseh via. Karach
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1236.

THE

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	etc.
† Yojia Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,755	6 Aug	23 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	5,846	16 Aug.	3 Sep.
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,191	26 ,,	13 Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril.	3,817	28 Aug.	3 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,082	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakurama ..	J. Fujisawa	6,343	27 Sep.	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,56,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserved	Rs. 2,42,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ...	Fl. 75,000,000 ,, £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRASCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekolongan
Cheribon	Probinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Post Box No. 876.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Intertst is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Saigon
Bangkok	Johore	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hankew	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum ascerned amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LT
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...	,,	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ...	,,	1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Spencer Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld., Martin & Co. Ld., Birla Bros. Ld.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ld.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., R. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ld. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London goon Trading Co. (Java.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth &
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper &
FRENCH COCHIN—CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale caise pour le Com & l'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

INSURANCE

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,665
RESERVE FUND	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak,
Cheribon,	Semarang,
Djember,	Soeraballa,
Djocja,	Solo,
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi,
Langsa,	(Delhi),
Macassar,	Tegal,
Medan,	Telok Betong,
Padang,	Tjilatiap,
Palembang,	Welteverden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY the 24th August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea side Villa Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery and plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets parian and terracotta figures, Japanese and China vases, wall and table cloths, reclining sofas and easy chairs, large and small writing tables glass door silver and book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, water colour and oil paintings, rich curtains, hat stands rocking chairs, cane furniture, black wood carved furniture, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Lt. C. Greenford and others

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES COTTON TROUSERINGS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Bhaicheck) and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

6 cases B.C.H.B. 789 from No. 5573 to 5578, each 50 pieces Cotton Trousering 36 inch, 2040 to 2060 yards each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE NEWLY-BUILT BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF LADY HARDINGE AND MANMALLA TANK ROAD, NEAR B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, MATUNGA STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor, Byramji Pallonji Elavia, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April, 1921, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the following immoveable property situate at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, will be put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure on the south side of Lady Hardinge Road and on the west side of Manmala Tank Road at Matunga i nthe City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about five thousand two hundred and eighty-two square yards, situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 206, 289 and 571, New No. A/3852, Old Survey No. 1/175, New Survey No. 1A/1389 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward G Nos. 4037 and 4047, 4039 to 4043 and 4046, Street Nos. 398, 400 to 404 and 407 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Lady Hardinge Road, on or towards the South by the property of Bhandari Jagannath Raghunath Moray, on or towards the West by the propert yof Dhondi Bhicaji Borarray and on or towards the East by the Manmala Tank Road and which premises are now in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees or the undersigned auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF POTT AND UNGLAZED WHITE NEW PRINTING PAPERS, CANVAS, BRASS REEDS, INK AND YARN, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 25th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned.

100 Bales Pott paper size 11½ by 14½ (3lbs.).
57 Bales unglazed white news printing 22 by 40 (36 lbs.).
80 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40, 29½ by 43 (28 to 34 lbs.).
45 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40, 29½ by 43 (28 to 34 lbs.).
52 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40, 22½ by 35, 20, 26 to 34 lbs.
2 Bales canvas each 16 pieces 36 inches about 1152 yards.
1 Case Brass Reeds.
1 Case Bronze blue Press Ink.
11 Cases Cotton Yarn.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver appointed in suit No. 2561 of 1922 (Magniram Vs. Umedchand) and on account and risk of Messrs. Cowan Bros. Ltd. London in Liquidation.

1lot enamelled Dishes.
1 lot enamelled Buckets.
1 case artificial flowers and soap cases.
1 lot empty casks and cases.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing typewriter for Export Firm. Apply Box No. 8466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4661

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced PROOF READER, knowing English, Sanskrit, Marathi well. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, Tilawat-vechara Press, Byculla.
A R4671

WANTED—An experienced SPINNING MASTER to erect and run spinning Machinery in Burma. Apply sharp with testimonials and salary expected to G. H. KARMARKAR, Amrai Camp, POONA.
A R4666

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay and Central Provinces for well established Indian Life Assurance Company. Liberal terms to suitable persons. Please apply Box No. 8465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4652

WANTED—A competent RECEPTION CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14080

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced MANAGER for one Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 8474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A P4673

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS or TUTORESS for a girl of 7, she must be of exemplary moral character and competent to teach Nagri and a little English and to look after the girl and remain at the Palace. Pay from Rs. 50 according to qualification. Preference will be given to a high class Hindu widow of middle age Apply to CHIEF MINISTER, Datia.
A 14111

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur. (Rajputana).
A R4407

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—By a European, strong, well-built, outdoor or indoor work. Can correspond, supervise or do any hard job. Please write to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

GENTLEMAN of high-talants and abilities open to engagement as correspondent or Secretary. Please write to ASHOQUE, care of E. P. Pestonji and Co. Lohar Chawl.
R4644

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced man in lines of Cotton and Share, knowing Typewriting, Accounts and Correspondence. Terms liberal. Apply Box No. 8473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4672

AN EXPERIENCED PANDIT able to teach or translate Sanskrit works of high literary or philosophic merit desires employment or patronage. Apply Box No. 8475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4675

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE—Excellent furnished rooms with bath, Electricity, Everything modern, Fine location. Rupees 50, 60, and 70 each. DOCTOR HINMAN, New York Specialist, Girgaum Back Road Near Imperial Cinema.
C R4643

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 8, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

WANTED—Tenants for airy and commodious office flat in Bank Street; rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply Box No. 8477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4680

TO LET—One BUNGALOW with out-houses stable and well at Versova from next month. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Apply GANPAT MAHADEO MISTRY, 62, Ghoga Street, Fort.
C R4677

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. frieght extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—CITROEN COUPE bought for Rs. 16,000, almost new, in perfect running order. Offers invited. Apply to telephone No. 3696 or write to Box No. 8460, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4659

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE- Complete machinary of hydraulic press for pressing cotton bales weighing 308 lbs. of Riley Company and also 14 Dobson gins. Apply for further particulars to SUGANCHAND TAPADIA, Akola (Berar).
K R4676

FOR SALE—Four ton LINDIE AMMONIA ICE PLANT, complete with boiler 36 H.-P., pressure 125 lbs.; engine 12 H.-P., Donkey pump, etc., and a new Martial's disintegrater No. 2½, both working satisfactorily; subject to inspection. Apply Box No. 8445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4584

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4647

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A respectable gentleman, having faith in the honesty and integrity of purpose, to oblige a high caste, hard-pressed, Hindoo student by granting a LOAN of Rs. 500 without interest for completing his last year's course at the Grant Medical College. Loan will be re-paid by monthly instalments after completion of his studies. Please correspond to Box No. 8468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4660

SPORTS.

DID ANYONE BUT

RACING EXPERT PLACE BRIDGEND, ROSEY TREAD, MISS GOODENOUGH, 1,—2,—3? He also gave his clients:—Verge, Quarryman, Cerago, Whispering, Trostan, Sugar Cane, Cessation, Beadmaker. Terms from Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIO-CHEMIC TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES.—Prof. Kania's Jivan Rasayan Shastra in Gujarati, 3rd Edition, just out, Re. 1 as. 8. All medicines, up to 400 potency, always fresh, in large stock. 12 bottles each oz. 3 x or 6 x Rs. 7 as. 8. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, BHAVNAGAR.
R4619

100 Only OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES, Sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and dupiicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black jappened outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & Co., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R4537

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL FUND will be held in the Hall of the Municipal Corporation on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of determining the form of the Memorial. All the Subscribers are cordially requested to attend.

D. E. WACHA,
for Self & Co-Secretaries.
C14101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on the 30th day of August, 1922, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, when the resolution already circulated will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.
Should the said resolution be passed by requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 14th day of September, 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
18th August, 1922.
C14106

INDIAN STEELS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Steels, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, on the 30th day of August, 1922 at 12-45 p.m. (S. T.) when the resolutions already circulated will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.
Should the said resolutions be passed by requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 14th day of September 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

By order of the Board,
for Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., (Agents),
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
Chartered Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
18th August, 1922. C14107

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) only per share less Income Tax for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, will be paid on or after the 8th September, 1922, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose names stand on the Company's Register on 28th August 1922.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th August, 1922, to the 10th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Spg., & Mfg., Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st August, 1922.
C14102

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BRANCH OFFICE of the HIMALAYA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., is REMOVED from MONDAY, 21st August, 1922, to the first floor of ALLI BUILDING, opposite Government Country Tobacco Warehouse, Custom House Road, Fort.
C C14109

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR AVELY.
(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 6th September next, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held, at the Administrator's Office, Silvassa, for the sale of the Forest of Kelavni, Chickli, Sooranghee and Ambholi villages, in accordance with the terms and conditions given in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Oficial) No. 62, dated 4th instant.
There is a great variety of trees in the aforesaid forests and all of different kinds, such as teak wood, kheir, sissoo, tanassa, sadra and others, available for construction and furniture purposes.
The forest of Kelavni is situated near to Daman-Road Railway Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and those of Chickli, Sooranghee and Ambholi, near to the Sanjan Station, the road being all plain.
There are altogether 278,559 trees, approximately; viz:—

Kelavni	.....	50,735
Chickli	.....	102,629
Sooranghee	.....	78,114
Ambholi	.....	47,081

To be admitted to the auction, a deposit of Rs. 5,000 should be made at the branch treasury of the "Banco Nacional Ultramarine" or in any of the Government treasury office. Immediately after the auction is over, the amount of the deposit will be restored to the persons whose bids are not accepted.
After the auction is sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General, the contractor should sign in this Office the definitive contract and on the same date make a deposit of 1/3 (one-third) of the whole amount of the price, as guaranty, in any bank guaranteed the respective interests being in favour of the depositor.
This deposit will be refunded to be contractor after 5 years, i.e., after the period of the contract of existing is expired.
Besides the aforesaid deposit for guaranty, the whole amount of the price should be paid in 4 instalments till June, 1925.
The terms and conditions can also be seen by all who may wish, at the abovementioned Office, at Silvassa, on every Office-day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Silvassa, dated 18th August, 1922.

F. X. P. Da SILVA,
Acting Forest Administrator.
C14103

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS are invited for 3 different types of facades in Indian Style suitable for buildings to be erected on Plots belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.
Premiums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 will be awarded to the designs placed first and second respectively.
The designs will be assessed by the Trust Architect and the President of the Bombay Architectural Association and are required to be submitted by 11th November, 1922.
Further particulars and conditions of competition may be obtained on application to the TRUST ARCHITECT to whom any questions competitors desire to raise in connection with the competition must be addressed on or before 11th September, 1922.

(Sd.) M. H. IRENS,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga.
C14086

B, B. &. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be revised on and from the 1st September, 1922.
The following are the important changes:—
(1) The Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 16 hours instead of 15 hours, arriving Delhi at 20-45.
The Up Peshawar Mail will leave Delhi at 8-45 as at present and arrive Bombay (Colaba) at 13-35 or 25 minutes earlier.
(3) An Express will run between Colaba and Delhi—leaving Colaba at 20-55 arriving Delhi 6-45 on the second morning. An Up Express will leave Delhi at 21 hours and arrive Colaba at 6-30 on the second morning.
The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 21-35; arrive Ahmedabad 11-20 and Viramgam at 13-35.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th August, 1922.
C14075

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One FIRE ENGINE, complete (horsedrawn), makers—Messrs. Shaud Mason and Co.—Engineers, London, in good and working order.
Capacity of discharge—280 gallons at about 100 lbs. Pressure.
Discharge pipes—2 of 2½in. diar. with 6 lamps.
Hydraulic test—120 lbs.
Steam test—90 lbs.
Working pressure—80 lbs.
Date of last test—3-5-1922.
On view at Loco. Shops, Parel.
Further particulars on application to the undersigned.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th August, 1922.
C14063

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th August 1922, week-end 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Nasik Road and Devlali at the following reduced fares:—

NASIK ROAD.	DEVLALI.
1st class Rs. 27/8/0.	Rs. 26/9/0
2nd class Rs. 13/12/0	Rs. 13/4/0

These tickets will be available for completion of retkurn journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.
For further particulars see printed notices.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14114

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of Typewriters, Duplicators, etc., and other articles of stationery and woolen pieces will be held in the Government Stationery Stores, Town Hall, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th August 1922, at 12-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
2. Delivery will be made on confirmation of the sale but the sum bid at the auction for each machine will have to be deposited in advance.

(Sd.) E. E. COOMBS,
Superintendent,
Govt. Printing & Stationery, POONA.
Bombay, August, 1922.
C14108

TENDERS.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE.

THE Officer Commanding Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, invites tenders for purchase of the following articles upto 12 noon on Monday the 28th August, 1922.

Coir Fibre.
Iron sulphate
Myrabolams
Nails assorted
Rope Coir
Tacks 1/2"
Tacks 3/4"
Wire sealing
Kegs Mule.

Further particulars and the necessary forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) J. RICE, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Bombay,
Bombay Castle,
behind Town Hall
Fort, Bombay.
19th August 1922.
TA C14110

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION).

Suit No. 3626 of 1921.

Messrs. RATANLAL SADASHIV AND Co., a firm carrying on business at Khand Bazar, without the Fort. Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOGAL ALI alias ALI ASGAR HAJI MEHDI ISPAHANI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khara Kuva Gully, without the Fort. Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Honourable Mr. Justice Crump on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1922, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon (Standard Time) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard by Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiff for a decree absolute for sale of the immoveable property situate at Mody Street, Bombay, and described in the schedule to the Decree dated the 31st day of January, 1922, with liberty to the Plaintiff to bid at the sale and to set off the price against the decretal amount and for costs.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1922.

(Sd.) PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To
MOGAL ALI alias ALI ASHGAR
MEHDI ISPAHANI,
The Defendant abovenamed.
C14117

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 810 of 1922.

LALJI MULJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dana Bunder Mandvi, without the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOCULDAS MULJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ghatkoper, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Honourable Mr. Justice Crump on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1922, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon (Standard Time) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard by Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiff for a decree absolute for sale of the immoveable property situate at Ghatkoper and described in the Schedule to the decree dated the 27th April, 1922, with liberty to the Plaintiff to bid at the sale and to set off the price against the decretal amount and for costs

Dated this 2nd day of August 1922.

(Sd.) PANDIA AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To
GOCULDAS MULJI.
The defendant abovenamed.
C14116

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2909 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of July, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O, V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. Sulzer Bruderer and Company a firm carrying on business at 73 Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

Messrs. M. ISMAIL JUSUB & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for a decree for the sum of Rs. 3,883-12-8 with interest on Rs. 3,863-1-6 at six per cent per annum from the 7th day of February, 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of September, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely support of your case.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of July, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 12th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14105

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF PANDIT OMKARNATH SAHIB SUB-JUDGE 1ST CLASS LAHORE.

FIRM, DEWKARAN DASS RAM GOPAL of Lahore Cantt. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

Firm SAGALCHAND RATTANCHAND through Sagalchand as proprietor and The Managing Agent, Vetal Bari Bombay. ..... Defendants.

CLAIM FOR RS. 4,346-5-3.

Notice to the Firm Sagalchand Rattanchand, through Sagalchand as proprietor and the Managing Agent, Vetal Bari, Bomby.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is evading service, and that the cannot be served in the ordinary way. Notice is therefore issued that if he will not appear in this Court on the 2nd day of October, 1922, the date of hearing of the case in person, by his pleader or some one by law authorized to act for him, the case will be heard and desided in his absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court on the 28th day of July, 1922.

Sub-Judge, 1st Class,
Lahore.
14112

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 86, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "KAIPAN."

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, issued under the authority vested in them by Section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, as from time to time amended. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. at "K." Berth Prince's Dock, Bombay, the s.s. "Kaipan" (with her tackle, apparel and furniture) of which the Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are the registered owners.

The vessel was built in 1888, gross tonnage 275.5. Registered tonnage 110.25, length 135 ft. breath 23.1 ft., depth 11.45 ft.

A copy of specification of the vessel can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Intending buyers will be furnished with a permit to view the vessel at "K." Berth, Prince's Dock, on application being made to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust at his office at Ballard Road, Bombay.

The sale will be subject to conditions, particulars of which can be ascertained prior to the date of sale from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser on the vessel being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, chain, drilling machine, lathe, anchors, testing machine, water tanks, G. I. sheets, C. I. sheets, file scrapers, electric lamps, rubber scrap, old carpets, Dutch matting, empty oil casks and kerosine and mobile oil tins and acid jars and packing cases and casks, wire rope, tail shaft, prow, gun platform, gunpipes, etc.

Also old wire rope, anchors, pieces of anchors, fumigating boilers, steel life boats, steam launch, pile old furniture, ice boxes, settee bunks, writing tables, chest of drawers, wardrobe frame, lockers, tail end shaft, stove with brass funnel, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard and P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 395-397: 387-389: 383-385: Case Nos. 155: 157: 158: Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of Surplus Stores at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills will be continued to-day, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 10 a.m.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Aug. 1922.

ZANGI The latest improved fountain pen never leaks blots or stops. Writes more words in one filling. Screw Cap, Safety or Lever Self-filling all at same price. Rs. 6-4 V. P. P. on 7 days' approval. Calendar Clip. Ans. 8. Zangi Protector Pocket Ans. 8. Inklets, 3 Dozen Ans. 8.
ALL PENS REPAIRED & EXCHANGED.
FACTORY SALES Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LD.

6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.

"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The world's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.

'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Irvin S. Cobb, the world's funniest writer.

JACKIE COOGAN

Next to Jackie Coogan's own delightful humour in "Peck's Bad Boy" must be placed the astonishingly clever antics of his little Dog, "Tar Baby." "Tar Baby" enters into every prank of the mischievous Kid with enthusiastic zest. He plays Leap Frog, secures delectable oddments from the Grocer's shop and diverts the attention of the Kid's pursuers.

HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.

And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

Seats for both shows may be booked at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Ld,

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
For the first time in India
LEILA-MAJNU
THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST
in 7 parts, featuring
The well-known Shakespearean Actor
H. B. WARING
and the Charming London Actress and Bombay favourite.
MISS JEANETTE SHERWIN
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld. under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.
A GLORIOUS PRODUCTION.
MARKS A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The most Gripping—The most Absorbing—The most Thrilling Story of the East ever told in pictures.

THE EMPRESS

By special request of the residents of the locality and owing to the obstinate success of the Great Comedy. For a few nights only.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

The great Picture, the world's greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year,

"THE KID"
"THE KID"

Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written Produced and Directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

A JUVENILE MARVEL!

A wonderful combination. "It is certainly my best" says Charlie, come and see this "Best"

Under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombayo
on
Wednesday 23rd August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

MRICHAKATIK.

Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"RADHA VILAS"

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
EXTRA-SUPER RELIGIOUS PRODUCTION

"SUKANYA-SAVITRI"

TOGETHER WITH

RAS-LILA

BOTH
PRODUCED BY
KONINOOR FILM CO. DADAR

DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays
EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

ONCE AGAIN ONCE AGAIN.

By the Special request of

Our numerous Patrons, We are offering this week, the picture adoptation of that story piece from the MAHA BHARAT. The story that has contributed the greatest towards making the poem immortal. The incident from which arose THE BHAGVAD GITA of the song celestial.

Veer Abhimanyoo.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Disturbance from the Bay is now over Central India east and rain has again been widespread in the Gangetic Plain and Central Parts of the country. Monsoon has extended to North West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, and local in Bihar and Orissa, east Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad Malabar, Mysore, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Kashmir,, northeast Baluchistan, Gujarat and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Akyab one and half inches, Victoria Point one, Dibrugarh three, Silchar one and half, Saugar Island and Darjeeling one, False Point one and half, Ranchi one, Daltonganj two, Bareilly, Muktesar and Mussooree one and half, Ludhiana three, Rawalpindi and Simla one, Peshawar and Kotha two, Neemuch, Hesangbad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Chanda one and Mecara two.

Forecast:—Increase in Rajputana Gujarat and Bombay Deccan and decrease in Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 21st Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 21st Aug. 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs	In. Cs
Colaba (Observatory)	0.07	60.54	71.53	33.69
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.11	65.77	74.01	39 58
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.14	66.69	67.53	38.45
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.25	61.08	72.61	39.04
Kemp & Co., (Cavalla Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 20th.

Mean of observations taken at 5 a.m. 11 a.m. 5 p.m. 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.653
Temperature of Air	Degrees	78 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75 5
Dew Point	"	74 3
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	80 0
Minimum do do	"	77.2
General direction of Wind		W,WSW,W.
Mean sunlight to midnight	miles.	331
Movement of Wind do	inches	0.11
Fall of Rain	"	2.87
Total fall during month	"	60.59
Do. Jan. year	"	0.21
Actual fall of rain up to 11 a.m. of 21st Aug.		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	22	m 10 57	28 9	22	m 4 16	15 3
		10 58a	27 10		4 57a	16 11
W.	23	m 11 37	29 5	23	m 5 15	14 9
		11 42a	28 8		5 41a	15 10
Th.	24	0 17a	29 11	24	m 5 50	14 7
					6 25a	15 2
F.	25	m 0 36	29 1	25	m 6 36	14 10
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	14 10
S.	26	m 1 24	29 1	26	m 7 22	15 7
		1 39a	29 4		7 55a	15 0
S.	27	m 2 15	28 7	27	m 8 12	15 8
		2 23a	28 6		8 43a	15 6
M.	28	m 10 15	27 8	28	m 8 25	16 1
		10 6a	26 10		4 13a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 22 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	7h. 7m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	7h. 6m.
" 24 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	7h. 6m.
" 25 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 27 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 28 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi report 0.35in., 0.15in. and 0.17in. of rain respectively. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi, Hissar and Delhi. Day temperature was below normal at Lahore and Delhi and at the latter station night temperature was also lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Rain has again been nearly general. Allahabad had 0.34in., Cawnpore 0.80in. and Mainpuri 0.39in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.92in. of rain, while Ajmer and Mount Abu had 0.13in. and 0.27in, respectively. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. At Kotah humidity is in excess and temperature was lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1.03in. of rain while Indore had 0.80in., Ahmedabad 0.24in. and Rajkot 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Bhavnagar Para humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar Para and in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—All stations report rain. Jubbulpore had 1.20 in., Saugor 1.19in., Hoshangabad 1.23in., Khandwa 0.34in., Akola 0.39in., Amraoti 0.19in., Nagpur 0.35in., Chanda 0.91in. and Raipur 0.51in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general. Ratnagiri reports 0.60in., Mormugao 0.68in. and Karwar 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Karwar humidity is in slight defect. Day temperature was below normal in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Belgaum and Nizamabad report 0.15in., 0.22in. and 0.21in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad day temperature was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure lies over the north-east of the Central Provinces and the monsoon has again been active over the greater portion of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Central India West, the United Provinces, south and east Rajputana and the east and north Punjab and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.20in. at Jubbulpore, 1.19in. at Saugor, 1.03in. at Neemuch and 1.92in. at Kotah. Day temperature was below normal in the extreme north and in the central parts of the reporting area. The sea has become rough at Colombo and remains tough at Karwar.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Rajputana and Gujarat and some decrease is probable in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th August 1922.

The monsoon has been active over the greater part of the country. A disturbance in the north of the Bay has developed into a feeble storm yesterday which crossed the coast and now lies over Chota-Nagpur. It will probably move north-westwards to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the east United Provinces, the Punjab and the Kumaon hills, east Rajputana, Central India West, the West Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India East the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Victoria-Point two inches; Tavoy, Rangoon, Bassein one and a half; Kyaukpyu one; Akyab three; Cherrapunji, two; Cox's Bazar, Darjiling one; Burdwan, Sambalpur two; Balasore, Chaibasa, three; Ranchi, Daltenganj one and a half; Naya-Dumka one; Gorakhpur one and a half; Mukteshwar two; Berhampore one; Murree one and a half; Udaipur, Pachmarhi, Pendra one and Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 2 ST OF AUG. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	98.4	87.0	76	..	0.08	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103 9	86.6	69	..	0.82	—3 43
Rawalpindi	98.7	72.1	93	0 96	10.02	—5.51
Lahore	86.9	76 3	81	0.06	5.76	—5.12
Hissar	95.5	77.3	81	..	7.25	—1.00
Ambala	92.0	77.0	80	0.15	22.71	+6.01
Delhi	84.8	73.4	91	0.17	18 44	—2.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	96 8	77.0	86	0.39	28.10	+12.78
Jhanso	86.9	77 2	91	0.03	26.68	+2.83
Cawnpore	85 8	7.8	88	0.80	30.55	+9.64
Allahabad	90 4	78.6	91	0 34	29.59	+5.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	100.5	3.8	63	..	0	—2.0
Karachi	81.8	75.0	88	..	0.20	—5.19
Ajmer	89.2	75.8	75	0 13	8.47	—4.83
Jalpur	84.7	76.2	79	0.01	11.56	—3.54
Kotah	80.2	74.6	86	1.92	18.21	+0.75
Mount Abu	67.8	64.4	97	0.27	26.22	—15.42
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	85.6	74.5	82	..	4.66	—6.23
Dwarka	86.9	77.8	84	0.05	5.05	—5.98
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	86.8	73.0	89	0 16	7.43	—12.10
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	78.0	95	0 06	9.45	—5.81
Surat	81.9	77.2	86	0.02	29.91	—1.25
Ahmedabad	..	75 1	88	0.24	21 08	—1.90
Deesa	85.3	75.2	73	..	17.41	+0.46
Neemuch	73.0	71 8	96	1.03	24.52	+6.97
Indore	77.6	70.1	98	0.80	19.46	—1.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.5	72.7	94	1 20	38.00	+0.76
Saugor	79.2	71.6	96	1 19	34.98	+4.61
Hosangabad	79.1	72.0	96	1 23	25 89	—5.10
Khandwa	80.6	71.3	91	0 34	8.74	—9.58
Akola	81.0	71.9	93	0.39	23.88	+4.20
Amroto	83.1	71.1	93	0 19	19.33	—0.78
Nagpur	79.5	72.5	84	0.35	20.45	—10.20
Chanda	78.1	72.2	94	0 91	27.81	—5.11
Raipur	76.8	72.1	94	0.51	35.46	+3 35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80 0	6.8	84	0.07	0.54	+6.82
Ratnagiri	80.2	73.9	92	0.68	35.82	+4.44
Marmugao	81.6	74.1	91	0 68	78.38	+4.41
Karwar	82.9	74 8	78	0 32	58.85	—3.67
BOMBAY DAccAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	72 0	76	..	8.33	—3.85
Ahmednagar	79.1	69.4	81	..	7.76	—2.15
Poona	77.8	68.7	88	0.15	2.35	—2.97
Sholapur	89.5	73 7	70	..	11.57	—0.03
Bijapur	84.9	0.6	76	..	4.43	—2.05
Belgaum	73.4	66 0	93	0 22	43.69	+0 60
Aurangabad	79.2	69.1	88	0 05	16.02	+0.59
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.0	70.0	83	0 21	18.06	—9.70
Hyderabad	88.6	72 2	72	0 07	7.75	—7.94
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	84.0	74.3	84	0 41	0165	+10 88
Calicut	80.8	73.3	97	0.18	91.06	+13.51
Cochin	82.5	72.7	88	0.04	69.11	+8.05
Colombo	84.8	7.1	87	..	13.55	—1.79
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.7	77.6	68	..	9.77	—5 90
Bellary	89.3	78.1	68	..	1.29	—5.12
Cuddapah	93 5	8 3	60	..	5.61	—5.05
Madras	90.4	79.7	58	..	6.24	—1.49
Bangalore	80 5	64.4	81	0.15	7.72	—2.81
Coimbatore	86.6	69.5	75	..	3.45	—0.48
Trichinopoly	87.5	76.2	59	..	1 80	—2.89
Negapatam	90.4	77.8	68	..	5.99	+0.27

CAN SURVEYORS BE INTERESTED IN WORKSHOPS.?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sailors and shipping men are generally modest. They evade the Press and the Platform, as far as possible. They are given to talking, but despise much writing. This may perhaps account for the silence of the Lloyd's Surveyor regarding my query, whether a ship's surveyor can be deeply concerned in the fortunes of a workshop. But sailors and shipmasters are men of action, and are noted for their expedition. Further, the Surveyors are known for their precision in inspection, and are clear and clever in their diction. Is it then too much to ask Mr. Macfarlane to enlighten us on a subject of public importance, whether a ship's surveyor can *share* in the profits of a ship's-repairing company? Can a ship's Surveyor do the canvassing for a ship-repairing company? Can he *handle* the tenders of various engineering concerns, alongwith the tender of the ship repairing company, in which he, the Surveyor, is interested? These are surely technical questions. They must be engaging the serious attention of Mr. Macfarlane, who as Lloyd's Surveyor holds a very respectable and responsible position in the shiping circles of Bombay. Will it be too much to ask Mr. Macfarlane to consult his brother Surveyors on the subject, and to lay down the law definitely, that no ship's Surveyor can be a promoter, Partner or Major Shareholder in a ship-repairing concern? Will Mr. Macfarlane sacrifice his modesty for once, and enlighten us on the subject at his early convenience?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SIR C. SETALVAD'S SEQUENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I presume that Sir Chimanlal was correctly reported when he prophesised "Aristotle's Sequence—Democracy, Mobocracy and Despotism," unless the voters "exercise intelligent and independent judgement, in casting the ballot." This may be Setalvad's Sequence—not Aristotle's. Aristotle's Cycle of degeneracy and revolution consisted of "Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy." It is the tyranny of degenerate monarchs that engenders revolution and results in the establishment of Aristocracy. This tyranny is the despotism of monarchs. Aristocracies decline "into a dotage of selfish obligarchy" "more hateful to civil liberty than tyranny" and causes another revolution which replaces Aristocracy by Democracy. This selfish oligarchy is the dispotism of Aristocrats. But even Democracies are subject to "the old age of degencracy." "It breaks out into a license and Anarchy and none but a Caesar can bring it back to reason and order." ("The State" by Woodrow Wilson.) This license and anarchy is the tyranny of democrats. It may be described as "mobocracy." It will be observed that Mobocracy and Despotism have no place in Aristotle's Cycle. They are the causes of revolution producing the change in the system of Government. Whether this is possible or not in modern civilisation when Aristocracy and Democracy have not the limited meaning they had in Aristotle's age and when the principle of representation has supplanted the primary assemblies of Aristotle is well discussed by Woodrow Wilson. What pains me is that a Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay should have addressed the graduates of Bombay in these elementary matters in a manner that would excite the derision of every school-boy in England.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

"MALIGNANT COOPERATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In recalling so-called Indian Reform the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, said the other day in the House of Commons, "Non-Co-operative movement at the present time is in a state of collapse." The formal revocation of the sham reform for the purpose of calming the rebellious spirit of the British Civil Servants in India is intelligible. But what that has to do with the collapse of non-co-operation is very difficult to say. It is an open secret that bureaucracy prefers "non-co-operation" to "malignant co-operation" in the Council. In referring to the coming election in one year or eighteen months the Prime Minister certainly did not apprehend any mischief from the non-co-operation movement which according to him is in a state of collapse. Admittedly the co-called reform in only an experimental measure. If the non-co-operators choose to enter the Council and wreck it, the bureaucracy will welcome the result and declare it as failure. But the place-hunter will fight for Indianising the Civil Medical and Police services in India. This is indeed malignant co-operation. However this question has been finally disposed of by the Premier. Indian Services cannot be Indianised to the detriment of the British rule in India. The august bubble of 1917 has at last burst. It was very skilfully made to effervesce, and look like the nucleus of a Home Rule structure during the war and for the purposes of the war by Mr. Montague, the then Secretary of State for India. It did not deceive many. No reasonable man ever expected that Swaraj would come as a gift from Britain and the august bubble of 1917 never said or meant such a thing. Mr. Lloyd George is clear on the point: "One thing we must make clear that Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibility to India." There cannot be double responsibility. Double responsibility means no responsibility. So the so-called reform means British Rule in India with the co-operation of the place-hunters. But if the place-hunters co-operation assumes malignant character and wants to oust the British Civil, Medical and Police officers from their places this shall never be tolerated. These place-hunters do not want Home Rule or anything of the kind. They want Indianisation and enlargement of the Services at the cost of the poor tax-payers. But there were some who were really enchanted by the outward appearance of the sham reform. They are now disillusioned. The Prime Minister who saw through the misapprehensions of some of his countrymen with reference to the Indian Services under the so-called reforms and having regard to the rebellious spirit of the Indian Civil servants, came to the conclusion that a fresh declaration should be made to remove all misconceptions and misapprehensions on the subject. The disillusionment has come at last. It would be sheer cruelty if it was further delayed. India is a ward-estate under the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George, says in effect, and must be ruled as such. 1,200 British Civil servants,700 hundreds British Police officers and 600 British Medical men 2500 in all must govern India, as masters and not as servants. This declaration or explanation, whatever one may call it, is meant for those who misunderstood the reform as nucleus of any sort of self-rule. Now the position is very clear, no Swaraj will come from abroad. It must evolve from within and it must be earned you must pay the price, heavy price for it. I still wonder what relevancy there is between that declaration or explanation, whatever it may be, and non-co-operation. Admittedly Mr. Lloyd George is labouring under some sort of megalomania of being a great master of political strategy. Is this an exhibition of his political skill? I must say he has not played his cards well. He says the non-co-operation movement is in a state of collapse. In the same breath he says: "What part it will take in the next election we cannot tell. What influence the non-co-operators and men of that kind will exert upon the election I cannot predict." This sort of incongruity is quite natural. Although he is instructed to say that non-co-operation movement is at present in a state of collapse, his common sense cannot forsake him. He clearly understands that non-co-operation is a righteous movement based on spiritual methods. Such a movement can never collapse or die. Certainly the brute-force at the disposal of the bureaucracy is trying to kill it and thousand simes declared it killed but it never died.

The world is passing through a spiritual revolution for the emancipation of the weak and the poor from the oppression of the strong and the rich. The non-co-operation movement is a part of that spiritual revolution of the world. It cannot afford o die. No physical force can hurt it. It is not only not collapsing or dying, but it is making a steady progress in every direction. It is making its concentration in small towns and villages. Even the meanest Indian has understood that Swaraj has become the dire necessity for India, and non-co-operation is the only means to attain that end. The fact of few lawyers joining the bar does not affect the movement in the least. No individual laches or failures can harm our cause. The co-operation, the main object of which is to Indianise all the services including railway, is characterized as malignant. But non-co-operation involves no hatred and the Swaraj, it aims at, permits foreigners to hold offices under it not as masters, but as public servants. So bureacrucy is concentrating all efforts to kill malignant Co-operation, but non-co-operation has survived ridicule and persecution and perfectly safe now.—Yours, etc.,

HARA DAYAL NAG.

38/1B Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

"CHRIST AND GANDHI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent has enquired in the columns of your paper of the 11th instant, why Gandhi is linkened unto Christ in preference to Mahomed, Krishna, Vishnu, Buddha, Confucius, Zorcaster, Luther and other founders of religions and sects. To me the answer appears simple.

Gandhi is likened unto Christ in preference to others named above, because in none of the founders of religions are the principles of sacrifice and non-violence so manifestly embodied as in Christ; and Gandhi also is following the same principles of sacrifice and non-violence even towards his enemies, with whose persons says he has no enmity, but with their system. In the last trial when he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, he said he had no enemity towards any single individual, but he was fighting with the system which appeared to him corrupt. Gandhi is likened unto Christ, because of his sufferings for the poor and needy, even as Christ suffered; he is likened unto Christ for his practice of non-violence and sacrifice, as also for his simplicity, which accords so well with that of the humble Nazarene. It is for these traits of non-violence, sacrifice, simplicity, peace and goodwill, so well embodied in his life that he is likened unto Christ in preference to others.

Indeed Christians need not feel hurt in comparison of Gandhi with Christ, for Christ's teachings and life will I believe, be better understood by a reference to the life of Gandhi, because he has reached the Christian Ideal much nearer than any single man has yet done, and the Western Christian nations have much to learn from the Eastern Gandhi, and search and understand his life in order to understand that of Christ.

Christ has been preached in the western Christian nations for the last two thousand years but how little His real spirit is grasped in the West will best be understood from the incessant wars of imperialism waging among themselves, we earnestly look forth to the time when Christ's Sermon on the Mount will be understood in the right spirit and the Christian Ideal will be made a living reality. We look forward to the time when God will be worshipped not in any particular place, or temple but "in spirit and in truth."

To me Gandhi appears to be an unclaimed, unassuming apostle of Christ, who is the harbirger of a new civilisation—a civilisation, the tidal wave of which will flow from the East to the West—when the Western civilisation already appears to be crumbling to pieces, in the clash and carnage of war and its aftermath.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. SOLANKI.

Oliphant Road,
Ahmedabad, Aug. 18.

INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In Roman times the collectors of taxes were known as "Publicans" and were efficient in their duties "evasion" probably being unknown.

It was also frequently their habit to collect more taxes from the people than were legally due.

Even in this enlightened civilization our "Publicans" of to-day frequently exhibit this latter virtue (?)

In the year ending March 1920, Income tax was deducted from my salary and paid by the firm for whom I work. Early this year the Income Tax authorities *again* demanded payment of the tax for that year, although it had already been paid. I replied pointing out that it had been paid and asked them to refer to my employers. This protest was ignored and on receipt of a circular couched in threatening legal phrascology, I paid the tax a second time for that year.

As I am probably only one out of hundreds of poor people who suffer in the same way, I trust you will publish this in your columns, as publication usually tends to right a public wrong. I remain,—Yours etc.

"DOUBLY TAXED."

Aug. 17.

Signed petitions in batches are being received by the "Madras Mail" daily in support of the campagin started in Madras against the Provincial contribution to the Central Government. The paper announces receipt of thousands of petitions from various local bodies in the Presidency (A.P.)

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The speech of the Premier.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas took advantage of the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to protest against the uncalled-for and unstatesmanlike recantation on the part of the Premier with regard to the solemn pledges given in the Proclamation of His Majesty. The Indian people have ere long lost entire faith in the promises and declarations of British statesmen and even the British Parliament. One more recantation, therefore, does not make the matter any the worse for them. In fact, the truest attitude of the Indian people was well expressed by a speaker at a Madras meeting recently when he proposed that the Premier should be thanked for his giving a plain and blunt statement of the real situation. The Premier's statement has quickened up public life which was threatening to pass into a sort of a comatose condition. He has lashed as it were the Indian people into the true consciousness of the present situation. Mr. Purshotamdas observed that the remarks of the Prime Minister came as a bolt from the blue and alarmed every body. The President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber expressed in a quiet and dignified manner, the sentiments of the Indian commercial community with regard to this incident "The Prime Minister has not been speaking on the Indian problems, often. But that he should have lent his name and acumen to such a rude shaking of India's faith in what has been not a mere pledge by the Cabinet only but an absolute declaration by the Government of India Act of 1919, cannot be sufficiently deplored by either us in India or by those who have the best interests of England at heart."

Indian Civil Service.

And for whose interests has all this Irritation to the Indian people been caused at a juncture when their feelings have none been of the happiest? In the interests of about 2500 British members of the different services which apparently require that the interests of millions should be sacrificed to the white bureaucracy. Indianisation of the Services in India is as Mr. Purshotamdas remarked "only a natural process of evolution in the regeneration of India". If the meaning of the Self-government for India is not that Indian people should have the final voice in determining who should become their servants and employees, I, for my part, do not understand what else can be the interpretation. The new interpretation of the Premier, however, means that the whole of the proclamation and the whole of the Reforms Scheme was a mere whitewash, prepared as a sop to appease the feelings of the Indian people during the war given grudgingly and with great reluctance in the end and now attempted to be divested of whatever good characteristics it had. This is the key to the real situation, this desire on the part of the British Cabinet and the Die-hards and the Bureaucracy in India to make the Reforms a mere sham. This is the solution of the puzzling doubts of Mr. Purshotamdas when he says "it therefore, puzzles me what could have been behind the attitude of the Prime Minister when he said what he did in the House of Commons." The words of the Premier were nither hasty nor indiscreet. This is the pretence which will be urged when he feels the necessity of retracing his words. The words spoken on this occasion, however, appear to me for the present an index to the feelings and convictions of the British Cabinet as a whole. They have seen the ferment in this country and are absolutely certain that India is speeding towards Self-government much more quickly than what they bargained for. They had, like King Canute, in their imperial pride and vanity, said, as Canute had said, to the waves, "thus far and no further." They had fixed a time limit of 10 years even for the first examination of the paltry and insignificant instalment which has been vouchsafed to this country. They had said that the rate of future progress would depend upon the Parliament. They now see they had calculated without their host. They now see and realise with a clear distinctness that India will not submit either to their time limit or to the judgment of the British Parliament with regard to he speed at which she should force ahead. Both these factors will quite well be decided by the Indian people as much. That will be the real self-determination. Realising this the British Cabinet wants to go back. The 1917 declaration is, therefore, to be considered as a scrap of paper. The Premier is made the mouth-piece for declaring that the Reforms are a scrap of paper. His selection for this purpose is a very ingenious one. If the people of India gulp it lying down forsooth, the whole Reform Scheme becomes at once an experiment and nothing more. If, however, there is a great agitamore. If, however, there is a great agitation and a danger of the welding of the Nationalists and the Moderates together, what will be so easier than the declaration that these words were spoken in haste and that the Premier did not intend what he said. It is a clever diplomatic move, one of those strokes of British diplomacy which has made it triumphant in all the diplomatic bouts against the Continental people or even the Americans.

Turbulent Shareholders.

I am glad to find that tht "Times of India" has written on this subject. It is a good sign of the times that shareholders have come to recognise their own interests and are not taking as a sacred truth everything that the directors say. There should be such a genuine, bona fide and healthy criticism always in order to keep awake the Board of Directors and to keep the administration of the Companies above suspicion. The danger, however, is when the share-holders carry this doctrine of criticism to an extreme length and use every stick they can find to belabour the Board of Directors and even go to the length of creating stormy scenes at general meetings of Share-holders. This weapon acts like a boomerang which recoils on the strikers and ruining the credit of the concerns injures disastrously the prospects of share-holders. I am afraid this aspect of the situation has not properly been appreciated by many shareholders who sometimes become tools in the hands of designing people. Let there be criticism enough and to spare but let these be based on genuine and bonafide motives to improve the working of the Company or to further its progress but not with a view to harm particular interests or the interests of the concern itself.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Aug. 19th.

Total in Sight	265,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	335,000
East Indian ,, ,,	143,000
American ,, ,,	1,651,000
Other ,, ,,	297,000
Total Sales	19,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	--
,, Export	--
East Indian Export	--
,, ,, Stock	22,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,600
,, ,, Actual Export	200
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	--
American Afloat	32,000
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	98,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 19th.

Rentes 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of silver :— Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 14th ultimo.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45/6
Australian 63 lbs. Aug. Sellers	50/6
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	--
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Aug.-Sapt. Nominal	£ 20
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Coria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine New Crop Jan.-Feb. Quiet	£ 16 1/2
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	64
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 7/8	Unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/8	
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/8	
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/2	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2	
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/2	
1 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers	7
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :— Quiet but steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/16 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/3
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 78 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on Bull support and short covering. The American market is very steady on buying by New Orleans and Wall St. on bad crop cables. If looks as if the market may go higher eventually but we can advise caution in operating. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th August, 1922, as under:—

"Outlook West (i.e. Texas Oklohama and Kansas) rapidly declining. Relief from drought necessary to check increasing Bullish feeling, and lowering forecast Bureau."

The prices for September Oomras have been steady. From the information available it would seem that the Bull Clique is a strong one and that they will probably be able to arrange to take up all tenders, but without further support from the Home markets we do not think that they will be able to force up the price very much higher than it is now.

In sympathy with the advance in American markets the Marwari Bazar opened steady for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 487 and after touching is Rs. 485½ advanced to Rs. 487½ on buying by Offices and an Indore Operator. From this level the prices dropped to Rs. 483 on selling by an office. Again it improved to Rs. 488—89 on buying by the Indore Operator. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 489. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 487 and closed at Rs. 484½ on general selling. While Broach July/August was nominally quoted Rs. 512. Fine Mg. Oomra September opened at Rs. 462½ and went upto Rs. 465 on general buying. On selling by a Marwari Shroff at this level the prices dropped to Rs. 460½. Again on buying by Bull clique it advanced to Rs. 463. While Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 435 and fluctuating within a range of four rupees ruled Rs. 431½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 358 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last.

The tenders for the month are as follows:—

F. G. M. G. Broach July/August 3,200 Bs. to-day.

F. G. M. G. Broach July/August, 82,000 Bs. up-to-date.

Good M. G. Southers July/August, 300 Bs. to-day.

Good M. G. Southers July/August 2,000 Bs. up-to-date.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (2 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 21st.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		484 1/2
Fully Good Broach	July/Aug.		510
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.		366
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		431
,,	Sept.		458 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.		500

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21st

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	491
Fully Good Broach	July/August	515
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.	366
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	438
,,	Sept.	465
Southerns	July/Augt.	510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21st.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	385	365	345	--	--
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	495	465	450	--	--
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	5 5	505	490	--	--
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	505	485	470	--	--
M. G. Broach	--	515	515	505	--
Southerns	--	525	515	505	--

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/12.
Bars Gold forward 26/12/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26/13/6.
Bars Silver ready 90/6.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90/8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90/12.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 17/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 360.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 280.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 370.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 199.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 268.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 344.
On London Gold ready sh. 92.
On London Silver ready d. 34-12.
On London Silver forward d. 34-12.
On London Silver forward d. 31-12.
Tone of silver Kuiet Continent selling.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLLING.

American Exchange $. 4.47-7/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 56.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 59.00.
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 5400.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady with fair amount of business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1347/8, India 114, Central 34/8xd, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 81.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2900, Alliance 320n, Apollo 72/8, Birla Mills 87/8, By. Cotton 1110, By. Dyeing 1455, Bradbury 1050, Century 785, Cent. India 4995, Colaba Land 2300, Coola 270, Crescent 512/8, Currimbhoy 2190, David 1992/8, Edw. Sassoon 500, Elphinstone 135, Fazulbhoy 1295, Gokak 245, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 622/8xd. Jamshed Mfg. 440, Kastoorchand 860, Khatao 547/8, Kohinoor 2700, Luxmi Cooton 5700, Morarji 7150, New Great 880, New City 700, Pabani 790, Pearls 1020, Phoenix 870, Planet 255, Shapurji 321/4, Simplex 775, Standard 2575, Swan 1130, Swadeshi 5000, Tata Mill 1120, Vishnu Cotton 2450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 495, B. Burma 512/8, B. Burma N. I. 145, Bt. Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 118/12, B. Steam 220, Bundi Cement 39/8, Ind. Cement 275 Katni Ord. 235, Katni Defd. 1180, New India 18/8, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 55, Tata Iron Defd. 181, Tata Iron N. Ord. 52/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 170, Tata Hydro 810, Tata Oil 37/8 and Scindia Steam 7.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount	Face Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	--	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1347/8
,, Contributary	126		,,		373/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	114
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	34/8 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,, as.	12	15
Chartered Bank	£ 5	£ 5	Apr-Oct.	,,	£ 17
Eastern	£ 5	£ 10	,,	,,	81
Honghong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	,,	,,	15%	£ 18/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	,,	912%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	51
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna -- Bagirhat	100	100	,,	4%	105
Larkhana -- Mandhra	100	100	,,	4%	62
Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	,,	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	65
Saikote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Sundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-6	39/8
Bamankua	5	--	--	--	4
Central mining	10	--	--	6%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	--	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12	235
,, Defd	40	40	,,	48	1180
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4-9-6	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2900
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	--	320 n.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	72/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	6	87/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1110
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1455
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	785
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4995
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2300
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	210
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	512/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	2190
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1992/8
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	200	1180 xd
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	5
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	500
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	135
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1295
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2199
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	240
Gokak	100	100	,,	30	245
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	62	622/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	440
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	860
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	547/8
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	2700
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5700
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	252/8
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	450
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	800
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	315
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7150
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	880
New City	100	100	,,	60	700
Paban	250	250	,,	99	790
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1020
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	870
Premier	100	100	May	,,	180
Planet	109	100	Dec-Aug.	30	255
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	270
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/1
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	321/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,500n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	775
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2575
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1130
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	500	5000
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1120
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2450

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1000	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	45	785
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	118/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	810

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	,,	152	495
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	512/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	145
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	--	--	Mar-Oct. as 6.		7
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		220
Kemp & Co.	200	--	July.	20	140
Marcks	100	--	,,	12	93
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	18/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40	--	July	10%	42
Fort Canning	1000	--	Sept.	42	670
Scindia Steam	20	20	,,	,,	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	55
Defd	20	20	Sept.	21/2	180
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	52/8
N. Def	400	400	,,	20	170
Wade Oil	100	100	,,	,,	37/8
Thacker Co	60	60	June	,,	100

SLUMP ?

Is it more often mere imagination and less a reality which acts as a clog and blocks business or is it really always the TRADE SLUMP.

Judicious buying eliminates the terror of SLUMPS. Get your money's worth in sound quality.

W. I. T. productions are known the world over for QUALITY and VALUE.

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Get their Joint Accounts opened with your name in the

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and our HOME SAFES will help you to make such a provision.

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AN APOLOGY.

THE

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND

FOR OUR

"NATIONAL"

Indian White Matte Shirts

has kept our Shirting Department so extraordinarily busy that we have been unable to cope in time with the orders placed, in spite of the fact that our Tailors have been working "Full steam ahead," with the result that many of our Customers have been disappointed in getting delivery of their orders on due date. To these friends we tender our apology.

We do our utmost to deserve your good-will, your entire satisfaction is so essential to us, that we have fortified our Shirting Department by increasing our staff of Tailors so as to enable us to execute your orders with

UTMOST PROMPTITUDE.

Rs. 3/- each. Rs. 34/- per doz.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Telephone; **5677.**

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th August 1922.

Cotton	1310 Bs.
Wheat	942 Cwts.
Linseed	5355 ,,
Rape, etc.	1097 ,,
Gingellyseed	610 ,,
Poppyseed	30 ,,
Groundnuts	1220 ,,
Castorseed	3582 ,,
Rice	3456 ,,
Myrabollams	101 ,,
Cottonseed	12316 ,,
Mowrasseed	2472 ,,
Gram	227 ,,
Jowar	5258 ,,
Mazur	149 ,,
Barley	703 ,,
Bajra	3873 ,,
Coal	8819 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21st

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 25/32
For Demand	360
American Dollars	345
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	264
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HATTERSLEY MILL CO. LTD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, when Mr. T. V. Baddeley presided. The directors' report together with audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

During the year a call of Rs. 20 per share has been made to meet constructional expenses and at the date of this report a sum of Rs. 21,400 only remains outstanding on account of unpaid calls. Much progress has been made since the date of the last annual report, there have been many difficulties to contend with but all mill buildings are now completed. The preparatory, Weaving and Finishing Machinery is erected, while the small Dyeing and Bleaching Plant is under erection. The Boiler and Engine will be ready before the end of August and we anticipate power will be available by September. During the past few months the Agents have collected data and a very full range of samples from dealers in the consuming districts of Northern India and Bengal. An Oil Engine has been temporarily placed at our disposal by the building Contractors, and about 100 looms are at present working on small orders for qualities current in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. T. V. Baddeley retired from the Board by rotation but were re-elected as directors,

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon national and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES

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Tele. Address. "LOKAVAIDYA."

WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED.

The second Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Shamaldas presided. The Directors' report together with audited balance sheet for the period ending 30th November 1921, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

When the Directors of your Company took control of the Indian Dairy Supply Company from their past owners in September 1920, they had to use their best endeavours, to regain, during the year under report, lost trade with Calcutta and Burma, the chief centres for Butter, Casein and Milk Powder consumption. Not only had they to contend against well established similar firms to establish a footing in these markets, but had to face serious difficulties due to the activities of the Non-co-operation movement which was in full force in and round Nadiad, and prevented people from bringing their milk to the factories for sale. Your directors had to keep up the supply to the first customers at all centres at the then market price though the cost of manufacture was very high owing to the difficulties of obtaining milk at a reasonable price. The English market also was, owing to stoppage of war, overstocked with Australian Butter, and your Directors' efforts there also met with unfavourable result. To add to the difficulties, your company had to incur expenses in making experiments regarding the manufacture of glue, paint and distemper. As the products did not command a market, they closed the works in Bombay and transferred this department to Nadiad under the direct control of the General Manager. Owing to above reasons, your Directors regret that the result of the working of your Company is unsatisfactory—but as there is now a considerable increase in sales of Butter, Casein and Milk-Powder, and arrangement has been made to manufacture dry distemper, etc., your Directors hope to show better results to enable them to wipe off the unsatisfactory result of the year under report.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bhiwani Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mill Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 9, Malharrao Wadi, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.

Imperial Bank of India Second Local Genl. Meeting; Bank Street, 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd. (Messrs V. D. Thackersey & Co.), Rampart Row 12-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 24.

Women's Council At Home, Town Hall, 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Flanders and Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon.
The Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills Ltd., Shareholders' Meeting, 137, Esplanade Road, 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

LATIFF—HYDARI—On August 14th, at the residence of A. Hydari, Esq., Finance Minister, Hyderabad Deccan, Hasan Latiff of Palli Hill, Bandra, to Leila Hydari.

"DHRUV CHARITRA."

To-day being an important holiday to Hindoos, owing to Pitori Amavasya, the Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali will stage in Hindi "Dhruv Charitra" this afternoon at 3 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams via Anglo-American and Western Union are no longer subject to delay.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" with the outward mails of the 10th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday.

The mail steamer "Narkunda" which left Bombay on the 5th instant arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 19th instant.

AN INDIAN HONOURED.

The president and the members of the Council of the North British Academy of Arts of England announce that Dr. F. M. Sethna, F.S.Sc. (Lond.), etc., Dental Surgeon, Bombay, has been duly elected a Life Fellow of the Society in their meeting held on 19th July, 1922, upon the nomination of Dr. B. V. Rayakur, F.N.B.A.

PEARL MILLS' WORKS-COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the Pearl Mill Works-Committee was held on Thursday the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. in the Godown of the Mills, Mr. F. Scott the manager of the mills presiding. Full consideration was given to the questions of (1) giving **havallas** to a sick person when asking for discharge, (2) housing and (3) separate arrangement for dining for Marathas. The president assured members he would give his emphatic support to these proposals when going before the Supervising Board of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute.

C. E. KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

The trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage announce that a sum of Rs. 46,100 has been presented to the Orphanage, by Mr. Hasumbhoy Alloo and other members of his family, the amounts being:—

Mr. Hasumbhoy Alloo, Rs. 28,100; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hasumbhoy Aloo, Rs. 5,000; Bai Fatmabai wife of Mr. Hasumbhoy Aloo, Rs. 1,500; Bai Fatmabai wife of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hasumbhoy Aloo, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Joosab Hassum Devji, Rs. 9,000; Mr. Joosab Hassum Devji, to commemorate the Memory of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Allarakhia, Rs. 1,000.

This gift the Trustees have accepted with many thanks, and they hope, that the Orphanage will receive similar help and support from other well-off Khojas also.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

A Public Meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., at Hira Baug C. P. Tank, under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association when speeches will be delivered on "The Amended Municipal Bill and the Value of Ten-Rupee Franchise." Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

MOTHER'S DAY.

To-day, being Mother's Day, will be celebrated in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, in the morning between 8 and 9 a.m., when sweets and booklets will be distributed and again at 6-30 p.m. Mr. S. K. Bole will preside in the morning and Dr. M. C. Javle in the evening over the gathering which will be addressed by various speakers.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 5-30 p.m. in Mr. V. A. Desai's office, 72, Apollo Street.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday 26th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to give further expression to public opinion re Premier's speech on the I. C. S. Debate, when Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, B. G. Trivedi, Jamnadas Mehta, S. A. Dange and others will speak.

B. P. ASSN. MEETING POSTPONED.

The Public Meeting announced to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association has been postponed to a date to be announced hereafter in order to enable the conveners to consider the explanation of the Prime Minister's speech given by H. E. the Viceroy in reply to the deputations that recently waited on him.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The following monthly figures of Indian overseas trade have been received from the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of July:—

Total imports of private merchandise—1,815 lakhs of rupees.

Total exports of private merchandise—2,440 lakhs of rupees.

Net movement of treasure import—652 lakhs of rupees.

Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India—32 lakhs of rupees.

O. S. K. steamer "Indus Maru" which left Bombay on the 21st July, arrived at Kobe, on the 20th instant.

THE INDIAN CO OPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I anticipated in my letter appearing in your issue of the 11th inst. the general meeting of the above named company has come to naught, and had to be adjourned. The forces of absolute mischief were again in evidence, and any sane discussion of the issues involved in the meeting was made hopeless. If some one would come forward and enact a law to choke such disturbers of public meetings business would get on much better.

Those who attended the meeting pestered as they were for days with tons of party literature left the meeting as wise or befogged as when they went in. From the mass of the literature before me, I will select, only two of the handbills, one signed by the Chairman, Sir G. Parekh, and the other by Mr. S. R. Khopcar, I may at this point state that I am no partisan, and I only write this as one of the many such shareholders who have reason to feel uneasy on account of their investments in the Company. I understand that the Chairman is one of our ablest lawyers and his opponent Mr. Khopcar is connected with an Insurance Company, consequently in a dialectical bout, the former should have considerable advantage over the latter. The report the Company issued is a marvel of brevity. It condenses the year's working of the Company within just fifteen lines! It makes no mention of the purchase of the two steamers at such a high figure. It does not allude to the difference of opinion existing among the Directors on vital points, ignores the minority report, and presents the baldest report ever issued by a Company. Further the time fixed for the meeting, viz., two o'clock on a Saturday, unprecedented in the history of the Company, made it impossible for many office people to attend. I also notice that proxy forms were not issued this year with the report, which enabled the whip of the party favouring the majority Directors to carry on a brisk canvassing. By the way it would be interesting to know as to who is footing the bill for the considerable expenditure in printing the enormous literature circulated broadcast. From what I know there is a mysterious hand that is operating in many directions. For, instance it was understood after the High Court case, that the Company should have ten Directors but the mysterious hand probably found that one or two of the proposed Directors would be very hard nuts to crack, so the mysterious hand successfully manoeuvred to eliminate the two, and to cover his game reduced the Board to six! So simple and yet so clever! The change of time probably was found necessary for an easy ride over at the meeting, but the fates this time choked him.

A careful perusal of the Chairman's criticism of Mr. Khopcar's minority report discloses if nothing else, one important fact and that is that the majority of the Directors were content with leaving things to take their course, or in believing that the management in force is above improvement, while Mr. Khopcar, made himself human and visible looking up the administration and working. At any rate this is the impression left on my mind after reading the Chairman's speech.

I shall not touch the several points raised in the speech, but confine myself only to couple. I shall not hazard any opinion on the disputed financial condition of the Company, it having many side issues, and cannot be easily grasped by the ordinary shareholders, But a matter concerning the amount spent on repairs of the vessels as given certainly arrests the attention of even the casual observer. It cannot be lightly passed over, as the Chairman does by the remark, that he has not found an acceptable suggestion as regards repairs! That such comparatively new vessels as the Company has, to run such a heavy bill for repairs shows that something is wrong somewhere, and nobody can blame Mr. Khopcar for suspecting that there are preventible causes to be looked into. Nowadays business cannot be done by letting things rest under the belief that all is going on well without testing every branch of a business concern.

As regards the very big sum paid for the purchase of the two new steamers, the Chairman's version is in such direct variance with that of Mr. Khopcar, that the veracity of one or the other becomes questionable. There are several points for investigation in the Chairman's speech, but for us unfortunate shareholders the whole matter is a mystery, and I should think demands an independent inquiry without delay.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have gone through the reply of Mr. Bharucha to my letter, published in the "Chronicle" of the 11th instant. Mr. Bharucha attempts to defend himself against the blunder he has committed and wants to lightly get out of it by saying "If I have erred in any minor matter of detail, the fault does not lie at my door"! His own admission, mind.

Mr. Bharucha writes that the profit stated by him was 23,900. On going over the accounts again, he found it was only 17,000! Please mark the word "again." The difference between the two figures is Rs. 6,000. Is this glorious or inglorious Mr. Bharucha?

Mr. Bharucha states that I am in the know. What a great secret has Mr. Bharucha discovered. Every shareholder with possibly the solitary exception of Mr. Bharucha, knew that those two new steamers could not work in March, April and May 1921, as they required to be reconditioned. Mr. Bharucha evidently wanted to mislead the shareholders that the profits for the year ending May 31st 1921, were earned by all the four steamers! He is now forced to admit his unpardonable mistake and he does so innocently in these words:—"How are the shareholders to know that the new ships could not work though they arrived in January 1921." Then, why Mr. Bharucha makes random statements without first ascertaining the truth or otherwise?

You remember how I challenged Mr. Bharucha to disprove the percentages of expenditures viz. 57 per cent and 94 per cent for 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 respectively. Mr. Bharucha's figures were 48 per cent and 55 per cent for the same periods. Huge difference! He has failed to disprove them and it is, therefore, safe to conclude that Mr. Bharucha has admitted my figures. Mark, how he gets out of this bungle. He says "If in 1919-1920, it was 94 per cent of the gross receipts, then it was decidedly for worse than I put it! In that case, I have been very conservative in my statement." Conservative indeed! Mr. Bharucha is out to fight the Directors and discredit their management. Is it not, therefore incredible that he should be so sparing as to generously put down 48 per cent and 55 per cent instead of 57 per cent and 94 per cent?

Mr. Bharucha doe snot agree with me with regard to the rate of dividend and works out his own figure including the item of depreciation in the revenue expenses. It is alright, but he losses sight of the fact that our two steamers are much undervalued, their present book value in round figure being 1,57,000 each including barges, tackle etc. I am unwilling, therefore, to take into consideration the item of depreciation set aside by the management and hence my rate remains the same. I submit that for the year 1919-1920 there was no profit at all, if one excludes the one item of exceptional profit, yet Mr. Bharucha says the dividend was 10 per cent, and for the year 1918-1919 the dividend works out at 34 per cent!

Mr. Bharucha charges me of indirectly defending the Board of Directors. This is absurd in view of the fact that all the figures that I gave out go against the management, and in favour of Mr. Bharucha's propaganda, but all the same they prove the skill of Mr. Bharucha in reading the accounts and confirm his misstatements. I daresay the Directors are strong enough to need my assistance and they are fully prepared to meet his points one by one not in the public Press, but at the right time and the right place, provided Mr. Bharucha's followers give up shouting and let them speak, by not repeating the scene of Saturday's meeting which was a real pandemonium created by them when they found themselves in a poor minority.

As acknowledged by Mr. Bharucha the majority of the shareholders are poor and I include myself in that category, but Mr. Bharucha must not presume that they are fools to be led away by misleading facts and figures.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY AGAIN.

FORCED TO PAY FOR GOVT. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

18 CORPORATORS RESIGN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

The Nadiad Municipality sometime ago had protested against the extravagant expenditure incurred by the Deputy Educational Inspector in the management of Municipal schools under his control. Representations were made to him and the Commissioner, Northern Division, by the Municipality. On enquiry from the Deputy Educational Inspector about the number of boys on the roll in these schools the Municipality was informed that the number was 391 while the number of boys in the National primary school was 2,300.

The Municipality was called upon to pay Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance of State-managed schools but it refused to do so on the ground of extravagant expenditure. The Collector of Kaira thereupon transferred Rs. 3,000 from Municipal funds deposited in the Government Sub-treasury to the account of the Deputy Educational Inspector. This was the third instalment in the total of Rs. 9,000 spent by the Educational Inspector on these schools. The Municipality was further called upon to pay Rs. 11,000 towards future maintenance of these schools. The Municipality has no balance to its credit. Its teachers have not been paid for over two months. On the 11th instant it was informed of the Government resolution that the Deputy Educational Inspector, be withdrawn from the management of the Nadiad Municipal primary schools on 1st September after which date that Municipality would be held liable for the performance of its obligatory duty in the manner prescribed by section 58 of the Bombay District Municipal Act and rules framed under it.

A special general meeting of the Municipality was held on the 17th instant to consider this resolution of the Government and the situation created thereby. Srj. Vallabhbhai Patel was specially invited by elected members for consultation and advice. The board after surveying the situation from the commencement of the struggle resolved by majority to withdraw from the Municipality. Eighteen elected corporators including Mr. Gokaldas Talati, the President, out of twenty, have tendered their resignations.

MAHARASHTRA NATIONALISTS

REMOVAL OF TRIPLE BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

A conference of the Maharashtra Nationalists was held at Poona on Sunday last in Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. More than a hundred delegates, including many from mofussil districts and two or three native States were present. Mr. Kelkar, after fully explaining his reasons for resigning his office as President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee told them that it would be the duty also of those who held offices in the districts to resign their offices if they felt that they were not supported in the demand for the changes in the N. C. O. programme in the present constituted bodies, and to seek elections to the Provincial Congress Committee in October next on the distinct issue of a demand in the Congress for a modification of the N. C. O. programme.

A full discussion was held as to the nature of modifications that should be sought and informal resolutions were passed recommending the removal of the triple boycott and suitable alterations in the terms of the volunteers' pledge. The demand for the removal of the boycott of courts and educational institutions was of course absolute, whereas the demand for the removal of the Council boycott was regarded as subject to limitations, conditions or terms of the settlement that may be proposed by Non-cooperators in order to restore unity of purpose and action in the matter of preservation of the spirit of N. C. O. intact and the pushing forward of the constructive programme. In the event of any such proposal the conference was prepared to reconsider the matter, if necessary.

MR. WAMAN RAO JOSHI RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Mr. Waman Rao Joshi, a Non-cooperator, on completion of his 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition was released at Chhindwara. On his arrival at Nagpur yesterday he was received most warmly and taken in procession. He left for Amraoti immediately.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, Captain J. H. Carmichael and Captain J. R. Aird Aides-de-Camp returned from tour to Ganesh Khind on Friday evening. His Excellency was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

The Frontier Committee reasonabled in Simla on Aug. 21.

BILL TO AMEND RENT ACT.

LANDLORDS TO BE ALLOWED 33 1-3 P. C. INCREASE INSTEAD OF 10 P.C.

ACT TO EXPIRE ON 31ST AUG. 1924.

The text of a Bill to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions, No. 2) Act, 1918, was published yesterday in the "Bombay Government Gazette." The changes to be made are explained in the statement of objects and reasons, which runs as follows:—

The Bill is based on certain recommendations of a Committee appointed to report on the Bombay Rent Acts (Bom. II. and VII. of 1918) in accordance with a resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. P. C. Sethna, O.B.E., during the session of the Bombay Legislative Council in September 1920. The objects of the Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses:

Clauses 2 and 5.—It is considered advisable that the emergency restrictive legislation embodied in the two Bombay Rent Acts which will cease to be in force after 31st August 1923 should be continued for one year more.

Clauses 3 (a) and 6.—Since the Acts were passed prices have risen considerably. It is but fair, therefore, that the landlord should obtain a higher rent from his property and it is proposed to raise the 10 per cent. increase now allowed to 33 1/3 per cent.

Clause 3 (b).—It is proposed to exclude new constructions and premises leased for a period of three years or upwards from the operation of the Acts.

Clause 3 (c).—It has been recommended that a rent farmer should not enjoy the protection of the Act.

Clause 4.—A large number of cases have occurred where a tenant sub-lets his tenancy and accepts a consideration therefor. It is proposed to put a stop to this practice by preventing subletting beyond the period of the original lease, and prohibiting it in the case of a tenant holding in virtue of section 9 (1) of Bom. II of 1918. The date fixed for the prohibition of new leases is the date of the publication of the Bill; as otherwise the purpose of the Bill will be frustrated by long term leases being entered into before any later date that might be fixed.

Clause 7.—It is thought desirable to make it clear that fees may be charged to meet the expenses of working the Second Rent Act. Provision is made for this on the lines of section 15 (2) (c) of the First Rent Act.

MRS. NAIDU'S HEALTH.

ORDERED COMPLETE REST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been suffering from severe heart troubles for the last two months and had to abstain from taking any active part in politics is proceeding to South India *en route* for Tranquebar (Tanjore District) on medical advice for change of air and complete rest. As she has not yet recovered from her illness she has been strictly forbidden by her medical attendants to take part in any actitivity whatsoever for at least another three months, as her only chance of complete recovery lies in giving herself perfect rest.

NEW RUBBER CONTRACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The following companies announce that they have contracted, after allowing for restriction, to sell to the General Rubber Company, the following monthly quantities of first grade rubber for two years from October 1st:—

United Sumatra, twenty Tons; Sumatra Consolidaed, fifteen tons; Baturata, ten tons; Sumatra Proprietary, ten tons. Prices are based on the monthly average in London with the minimum of eight benol and the maximum of sixteen pence. The attempt to federate all cotton Trade Unions has been abandoned.

NEW RECORD IN GLIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Berlin.—A Pilot manoeuvred a motorless glider in Rhoen mountains country for over two hours to-day. This is record time.

(Note:—The previous message regarding the flight by a glider of over sixty minutes took place in Rhoen mountains, an not Rhine mountains, as was at first reported.)

EPIDEMIC OF CHAR-A-BANC ACCIDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The growing popularity of travelling by road is responsible for a regular crop of char-a-banc accidents which occurred during the week-end. The most serious took place yesterday near Hastings. A car carrying thirty passengers, while proceeding down a narrow, marshy lane, swerved and turned a somersault, pinning its occupants into a ditch. Several persons were drowned and altogether eight were killed.

A DISASTROUS STEAMER COLLISION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The British India Company's steamer "Chindwara" collided with and sank the British steamer "Manordilo" (Harries Brothers and Company) off Bremen to-day. There were no casualties. The "Chindwara's" steamer has been badly damaged.

BRITAIN WINS WOMEN'S OLYMPIAD.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Paris.—Britain has won the Women's Olympiad here with fifty points. America gained thirty-one points, and France twenty-nine. There were several records made. America did the hundred metre hurdles in fourteen and two-fifths seconds. Britain did the fourfifty yards relay in fiftyone seconds.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE DRAW WITH STAFF.

Play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground at 5-30 p.m. before a large crowd of spectators. The Harwood Tournament has been only over just a few days ago and the football loving public of Bombay are treated to yet another tournament. The standard of play in this tournament is bound to be higher as some crack teams have entered and can confidently look forward to a period of stirring games well worth watching.

Yesterday's game was of a very interesting nature. The two teams G. I P. Institute and Brigade Staff were evidently well-matched ones and a very strenuous game resulted by the clashing of these two teams. The play ended in a draw. After one hour of a very exacting and exciting game neither side had scored and consequently ten minutes more of play had to be gone through. But still the two teams emerged on level terms and consequently a verdict of draw had again to be declared.

The G. I. P. opened well and their forwards attacked in good style only to be held up by Barnes and Worsley of the Brigade defence. During the first half the Staff forwards did not figure prominently in the picture. For the most part they were lying low and on the few occasions they got going Hobday, Lewis and Anderson of the G. I. P. effectively stopped them from getting past with the ball.

The operations of the second half were of a different nature. The Staff attacked continually and kept up an incessant fusillade of shots against the G. I. P. citadel and it the G. I. P. custodian had not put up an extremely plucky defence things would have gone badly with the side. Mawer, the goal-keeper saved time and again and was cheered to the echo by the spectators. Both sets of forwards lost many good chances to score through erratic shooting and through the spoiling tactics of the opposing forwards. When the close of the one hour's play was declared neither side had scored consequently ten minutes more of play was gone through and a very exciting game eventuated. G. I. P. was within an ace of scoring only to be baulked by Worsley. At the close of the ten minutes play the score remained:—

G. I. P.	..... Nil.
STAFF	..... Nil.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Railway:—Goal—Mawer: Backs—Sayers and Sawyers: Halves—Hobday, Lewis and Anderson; Forwards—Shinkfield, Lowthor, Thompson Hyde and Stewart.

Staff:—Goal—Spencer; Backs—(Wormald) Barnes and Worsley; Halves—Tongue, Holmes and Billingham; Forwards—Balls, Calvert, Ferrie, Brisk and Cole.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Green Howards vs. K. S. L. I.

FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

The following is the fixture of the matches for this week:—

Wednesday.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

Thursday.—Durham Light Infantry vs. Poona Gymkhana

Friday:—Bengal United vs. R.G.A.

"VIR VIDAMBAN."

"Vir Vidamban" means humiliation of a warrior and throughout the play, staged by the Balwant Natak Mandali, this humiliation of brave men is a feature of the play. Mahabharat,—that fountain-head of morality, history, folklore and religion,—from which this story of the play is extracted, mentions cases of no greater humiliation than that of the five Pandava brothers with their wife serving as menial servants in the palace of a petty king Virata. "Vir Vedamban" is not a new play, but it has not lost any of its charm thereby. It is full of the heroic and the mock-heroic, the braggart and the brave. Uttar, King Virata's son, is cast in the mould of a braggart; to him the twang of the bow is hateful, but the dulcest notes of a "sitar" are dear; to him music and singing are more familiar than the battlefield and the arts of war. The Pandavas who were living, in obscurity, as they were bound to under the terms they had made with their brothers, after a game of dice are at the end of their sufferings and the Kauravas are trying their best to find out their whereabouts, as by so doing they could send the Pandavas back to the forests again. Virata is attacked, as a feeler, and the Pandavas, fighting for him, defeat and make prisoners of, the Kauravas. Uttar who brags too much of his heroism, finds there is much too great a difference between bragging and winning a battle. These are the incidents on which the play is based. The degenerate Uttar, with his good-natured and rollicking humour, is acted by Dinker who excels himself in this part. It is a continuous roar or laughter, for which his poltroonery and foolish bragging are responsible. He is inimitable here. Uttara, his really heroic sister, is done full justice to, by Dinanath, who is an exceptionally brilliant singer. Kolhapure who is Arjun in the play, or Brihannada, is too quiet and serious for the part he takes, but this defect is made up by his songs. On the whole the piece is well staged and the music and singing provided are of an exceptionally high class. Unfortunately, owing to the scarcity of theatres in the city the Company is not able to stage plays at conventional times, and this is a great handicap in its way.

Continued from Column 6

Distance Terminal Scheme at Grant Road.

Sir D. M. Petit moved that the Municipal Commissioner might be authorised to negotiate direct with the Railway Company, and if possible to arrive at amicable settlement for the several Municipal properties affected by the scheme.

This was adopted.

The following proposition moved by Dr. Batliwalla, and seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle, was carried:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Police Commissioner to several cases of dacoities and hooliganism in the Northern portion of the City and to the inadequate number of policemen in the City more especially at Parel, Dadar, Bhoiwada, Mahim, Matunga, Sewri and Sion and he be requested to take early steps to replenish the deficient number of policemen. That the Police Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the system of mounted police patrol moving about in the City at night is very desirable."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

PROHIBITION AGAINST BHANGIS.

DACOITIES IN BOMBAY.

DISCUSSIONIN CORP ORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when consideration was given to a letter asking for the prohibition against the travelling of *bhangis* in tram cars, as it was against the "spirit of modern times." Mr. Joshi moved a proposition requesting the Tramway Committee to remove the prohibition Dr. Javle moved an amendment asking for their report. After some discussion the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. N. D. Bhonsle inviting attention to a regulation of the Tramway Company for prohibiting halalkhores from travelling in the company's cars and stating that it was both unjust and unfair and "against the spirit of modern times." He requested that the bar on the halalkhores should be removed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramway's Committee with a request that the prohibition should be removed. He was surprised, Mr. Joshi said, as well as shocked to see that in the city of Bombay there should be a prohibition on Indians, by caste or by race.

Sir D. M. Petit: It is by profession!

Continuing he said such a thing should not be tolerated by the citizens of Bombay. If the prohibition were placed on the halalcores on the basis of cleanliness, there was sufficient provision under the rules against the halalkhores travelling in the cars who were not sufficiently clean. If the halalkhores were not clean they might be removed, but why should they object to particular castes, because of their caste or profession If such a thing had been done in Africa they might have held meetings or asked for retaliatory measures. He hoped in the twentieth century they would not tolerate this situation for a day.

A GREAT INJUSTICE.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said in these days of democracy some people were complaining that even the ten-rupee franchise was not sufficiently low. The sooner the prohibition under discussion was removed the better it would be for the city. Under the influence of a great politic leader the Hindu community was trying remove the curse of untouchability. They were not allowing these people a good wage and also good promises to live, and now they were not allowing them to travel in the trams, which he thought was a great injustice.

Dr. M. C. Javle said it was a complex question, and they must make enquiries. No *bhangee* who was clean had ever been removed from the cars. If a *bhangee* were clean nobody would obstruct him from making use of tram cars. He moved an amendment referring the matter to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji supported the amendment. If the halalkhores, were clean, nobody would object to them. They could not even detect that they were halalkhores.

Dr. A. Viegas supported the proposition for the removal of the restriction. He did not know why there should be any restriction for the use of tramcars by any class of citizens of Bombay, and the halalkhores were citizens of Bombay.

Dr. R. T. Nariman: They are our brothers!

Continuing said Dr. Viegas it was the duty of the Corporation not to make those distinctions and they must remove untouchability by the removal of such restrictions, particularly such a prohibition against the citizens of Bombay. Even when the halalkhores went to dispensaries, they stood outside, saying they were halalkhores. It was that sort of treatment, meted out to these people, which made them nervous. They must remove all those restrictions and thereby show that they were for the removal of untouchability.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand could not see why under the existing rules these men could not be allowed to travel in the cars. He did not see any use in sending it for the consideration of the Tramways Committee.

OBJECTION AGAINST "PARAPHERNALIA."

Mr. P. J. Murzban opposed both the proposition and the amendment. He said if a *bhangee* wanted to travel in the cars with his paraphernalia they should really object to it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was surprised that an advanced Hindu, like Dr. Javle, should have moved an amendment sending the question to the Tramways Company who might take some months to decide on the point. Such restrictions should be removed at once and only by removing the restrictions could they advance towards self-Government. The question required their immediate attention and he supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said of the rules were made against halalkhores on account of their profession, it must be made clear. If the Company did not agree to their suggestion, as a retaliatory measure they should not sanction the first class tram cars. In the railway trains all classes of people travelled and he did not see why there should be any difference in this case.

The proposition was carried, the amendment being thrown out.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner about a footpath on the Frere Bridge. It stated that the cost of a 6' footpath was estimated at Rs. 7,363.

Dr. Master moved that the proposal be sanctioned, and Mr. M. V. Dabholkar seconded. The proposition was carried.

GRANT ROAD STATION SCHEME.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding Government notification for the acquisition of Municipal properties in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Loop.

Continued in Column 5

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 22, 1922.

STEEL FRAME OR SELF-RELIANCE?

In view of the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's defence of "the steel frame" in India has given the Cooperators furiously to think whither they are tending, it is, we think, highly desirable that they should know the kind of audience to whom Mr. Lloyd George talked. According to an English correspondent, the speech itself was "designed, not to satisfy India, but those British politicians who have appointed themselves the advocates of the Indian Civil Service." "His audience," our correspondent continues, "was a comparatively small one and what he said can be expressed in a small space." There can then be no mistake about what Mr. George said. "He could foresee no period when it (assistance of British officials) could be dispensed with. They (the British Civil Servants) are the steel framework of the whole structure. He did not care what they built on to it but take that steel frame out and the fabric will collapse." What the implications of this "new declaration", which, as Colonel Wodgwood pointed out, it would be difficult to square with the declaration of August 1917,—halting and inadequate as it was—we shall leave our Moderate and Liberal friends to think out. If words have any meaning at all, these words of Mr. Lloyd George mean only one thing, *pace* the Viceroy's statement and the Premier's nods and second-hand assurances, and that is those who have complacently assumed for themselves the trusteeship of India, have no wish to extinguish their own vested interests, and in order to secure their perpetuation will not hesitate, if the time comes, to tell Indians that they will stand no nonsense but will maintain the supremacy of the "steel frame" and will not mind suppressing Indian aspirations in the process.

It is evident that even the Indian Liberals are not so thick-headed as not to perceive the inwardness of this new declaration. So long as those who enter the Councils are prepared "to cooperate" in fixing more strongly than ever the tentacles of the bureaucracy, the British politicians will continue to receive the co-operation of Indians. Should they prove recalcitrant or unwilling to serve as the tools of British Imperialism, then it would be different. Mr. Lloyd George would snap at Indian "reforms". Even Lord Reading, with all his special pleading, has not succeeded in removing the uncomfortable bee from the bonnet. We hope the Liberals have realised as much. The need of the hour is not their kow-towing to those who constitute the steel-frame, but if they will have due regard to the interests of the country, they will promptly reconsider their own position and realise, as the rest of their countrymen have done long ago, that their and their country's "trustees" do not intend to work out their own extinction as every trustee does, so that Indians may come to their own. History records no instance in which one nation possessing vested interests over another, has ever voluntarily abandoned those interests.

If history is too inadequate to teach the Co-operators in this country a much desired lesson, we may refer them to the fate of the Irish Parliamentary Party, which with all its homogeneity and solidarity and unrelenting obstruction, failed to secure for Ireland her freedom. It was the evolution of the Sinn Fein movement that brought about finally the recognition by British politicians of the utter futility of the attempt to resist the inevitable by interposing an army of British bureaucrats. "Dublin Castle"—which was the sobriquet for the foreign bureaucracy—had at last to be made over to that self-same "murder gang" whom Mr. Lloyd George had denounced at every conceivable opportunity. Fortunately for Indians, their leader has shown a different path, and if they will but tread that path—arduous as it may be—conscientiously, no obstacle will prove insurmountable to their goal. It needs courage and lofty patriotism and spirit of endurance. How many of the politicians who have found their way into the bosom of the bureaucracy are capable of bringing to bear on their task those qualities of "courage, ability, sincerity and patriotism", which too late in the day, Mr. Lloyd George discovered in Arthur Griffith?

THE WIZARD'S NOD.

Evidently the Viceroy has more faith in the Premier's nods than in his words. May-be, like the witch's wand, the "wizard's" nod is alluring, specially to one who has come under the hypnotic influence of Mr. Lloyd George. So, by way of explaining away the unfortunate position, created by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading has aggravated it by declaring that the Reforms are really "a constitutional experiment." "The Welsh Wizard" said as much. The kindly and well-meaning Viceroy put himself in communication with his erstwhile friend, to remove a misunderstanding in the public mind, which did not exist. The Premier's words were plain enough and Lord Reading's special efforts to justify the "experiment" theory of the Reforms were supererogatory. Where the Viceroy was, however, engaging, was when he naively "wondered that it could be thought that solemn promises and declarations made by His Majesty's Government and the King-Emperor and translated into an Act of Parliament could be so lightly changed or modified or that an intention to change would be arrived at without consultation with the Viceroy and the Government of India." The Indian public are not suffering from short memory, nor are they victims of hallucinations. They remember very well how the self-same Premier, who now calls the Reforms an "experiment" and threatens in effect to withdraw them, once promised, on behalf of "His Majesty's Government", the integrity of Turkey and the Khilafat and how his promise was worse than the German Chancellor's "scrap of paper." In addition, they know the working of the Parliamentary system in England and the nature of Acts of Parliament, in other words, Acts of convenience. What difficulty can His Majesty's Ministers find in asking the House to consent to an amendment or withdrawal of the Reform Act of 1919, if the Indian legislators become too inconvenient and threaten, for instance, the safety of the "steel frame?" The present gentlemen in the Councils and Assemblies have, of course, done exceedingly well in maintaning a respectful distance from Imperialist convenience and have even helped Government in putting down the "outlaws," the seditionists and the "intellectual anarchists." So far so good and the "experiment" deserves a further trial. But there is a wail in the air that the placid modesty of the Indian legislature is going to be outraged by runaways from the N. C. O. movement, and what other alternative can there be for the unhappy Mr. Lloyd George, whose actions cannot keep pace with his promises, than to ask the too willing Commoners to withdraw even the sham of "Reforms"? As to the "nod" itself, on which the Viceroy largely pins his faith, it is liable to many interpretations, not excluding the chasing away of inconvenient flies on the nose just at the psychological point in Sir Donald Maclean's speech.

WANTED-PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

As a result evidently of the enquiries made by the Minister of Education, the Government of Bombay have issued a Press Note on the recent J. J. Hospital scandal. The Press Note begins in right bureaucratic style with its patronising reference to the debate in the Corporation and to the speeches made in that debate, which "are not officially reported to Government." The Press Note does not say much that is not already known. All that it makes clear is that the Government recognise their obligation, under the agreement with the Municipality, to maintain the hospital at its present full number of beds, which, they say, is approximately 300 and that no instruction of any kind to turn out patients under treatment have been issued either by them or the Surgeon-General. That is a welcome fact. But many patients were turned out. The report of the Senior Medical Officer, according to the Press Note, shows that he began to reduce the number of patients from July 24, that is, four days before he sent his ultimatum to Government and the number was reduced on August 4, to 196. He was not justified in doing so; for the Government order did not apply to his hospital. Why, then, did he do so? And why did he send the ultimatum to the Government? Why was this ultimatum, dated July 8, not communicated to the Government until August 4? These are questions to which no satisfactory answers are given in the Press Note. The Press Note refers to "other correspondence in the matter" which had passed between the Senior Medical Officer and the Government, and which perhaps has some bearing on the subsequent events. Altogether, it seems to us that the matter cannot be allowed to rest here. An independent public enquiry into the whole affair is immediately called for. The Corporation and the citizens of Bombay must demand this enquiry.

Notes of the Day

Non-Cooperation and the Masses.

Mr. Hans Raj's account of the visit of Mr. J. T. Gawin, representative of the "Manchester Guardian", to the village of Khurdpur in the Punjab, which we published the other day, is one among many indications of the change that has taken place in the attitude of India's erstwhile dumb millions (not "hundreds of millions" as Mr. Lloyd George says) towards bureaucratic rule. Khurdpur is a Sikh village occupied largely by soldiers and military pensioners. When Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the history of Iudia, the appeal went home to his immense audiences, and so the unsophisticated Sikh villagers of Khurdpur assured Mr. Gawin that they wanted that Swaraj in which Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs would live as brothers. Indians—educated or uneducated—have realised that Swaraj is the only panacea for all their ills. The "experiment"—certainly a great experiment of the domination of a handful of educated aliens over millions of people—"their every word a command, their every sentence a decree—" has been tried sufficiently long and found wanting. India is in the throes of a rebirth and when the contrast is recalled between India of two years ago and India of to-day, even the bitterest critic of the Non-Cooperation movement will admit that it is all due to the dynamic force of that movement. Politics was a matter of dry-as-dust formulae and paper constitutions. To-day it is a living thing and if, as Lecky says, the nationality movement in Italy was the one moment in the nineteenth century when politics assumed something of the grandeur of poetry, the historian of our age will speak of the Non-Cooperation movement as the one moment in all history when politics assumed something of the fervour of religion. The Non-Cooperators have every reason to be proud of their achievement.

Circulation War.

The writer of Weekly Notes in the "Outlook" says:—

> "Fleet Street has never seen anything like the circulation war now waging among the popular newspapers. Phenomenal gains have been made by the 'Daily Mail', 'Express' and 'Chronicle', thanks to the free insurance which leads hundreds of thousands of people who formerly read one paper to subscribe to two, or three, or four. The 'Mail' is not far off two million net sale, the 'Chronicle' this week passed its million, and the 'Express' is said to be only an eyelash behind its Radical rival. The 'Chronicle' has the Liberal field almost to itself, for the 'Westminster' has proved a sad disappointment to its backers. The 'Mail' and 'Express' are rivals for the same group of readers, and if the withdrawal of Lord Northcliffe should hit the 'Mail', the 'Express' must immediately benefit. Those more staid journals, the 'Times' and 'Telegraph', have benefited from their recent reduction in price. The 'Times', the mystery of whose present control I am not able to solve, seems to be recovering its sanity and breadth of view, and again on the road to becoming a truly national organ. Its recent and increasing divergence of opinion from its former echo, the 'Daily Mail', clearly has profound significance. Meanwhile, the two newspapers which I consider the best in England in their own spheres, the 'Morning Post' and the 'Manchester Guardian', pursue what I trust is the even tenor of their way, unmoved by the circulation 'stunts' of their rivals."

In this connection, a correspondent writing from London gives the interesting report that the "Tnmes" is in the market and that a well-known American financier would like to buy it but is hesitating because he thinks the journal has not now the same international reputation as it had before. The same correspondent adds that the Prime Minister himself is reported to be making desperate efforts to secure it for the syndicate which controls the "Daily Chronicle" as his organ. The correspondent continues: "The Premier's position in both the Houses has been enormously shaken by the debate on Honours, more so than one can gather from the reports of the debate. Almost everybody in private conversation has no good word to say about him, but he seems to be unshaken in the country at large, as far as outward appearances go and also in the Commons. But, I am sure, from this point there can only be a decline for him and no rise. The whole secret is that there is no alternative Prime Minister in the field and that his Mr. Lloyd George's sole power and he knows it better than anybody."

Calcutta University.

The Minister of Education in Bengal recently cast some reflections on the working of the Calcutta University, specially in regard to its financial administration. The speech was made in the Bengal Legislative Council in March last in reference to the University's request for a Government grant. The Minister, in fine, asked the authorities of the University to supply him with a statement of accounts. The Senate considered this to be an unwarranted encroachment upon its rights and, being unable to brook the insult, appointed a Committee to refute the aspersions cast by the Minister. The Committee, in the course of the statement it drew up, said:—

> "It is plain that, except upon questions of change of regulations and the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges and a further matter presently to be mentioned, the Senate, composed of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, is constituted a self-contained corporation and is vested with the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and no interference on the part of the Government, much less of any member thereof, is permissible. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Senate is under no obligation to furnish reports, returns or other information. . . . We do not suggest, however, that because the University is not under a legal obligation to furnish reports, returns and other information, it should necessarily decline to do so. Much may be, and is, gained by publicity in suitable cases, but what should be distinctly understood is that such information cannot be demanded as a matter of right."

The House That is not in Order.

The University did well to assert its rights and its statement of its position as an independent body is as dignified as it is clear. But while the Calcutta University deserves to be congratulated on its protest against interference from Government, it cannot be said that it is above reproach as regards the administration of its finances. For, we find it stated in the Calcutta Press that

> "In the post-graduate classes of the Calcutta University there are only 6 students, but 9 professors drawing Rs. 1,479 in every month in the *Pali* class. In Arabic and Persian classes there are 16 students and 6 professors drawing Rs. 1,150 per month. In the comparative philology class the number of students is 5, but that of professors 3 drawing Rs. 975 monthly. In botany there are 5 students and the professors are also 5 drawing Rs. 1,925. In zoology there are 5 professors drawing Rs. 1,275 per month to teach only 3 students. In experimental psychology the number of students is 9, while that of professors is 7 drawing Rs. 1,550. For anthropology students 9 professors are drawing Rs. 1,350. In all there are 45 professors drawing Rs. 9,700 per month engaged in teaching 53 students."

Evidently, it is time the University bestirred itself and put its house in order.

Economy!

The following remarks of "The Nation and Athenaeum" will be read with interest:—

> "It is not often that the spirit and meaning of the Government's policy can be thrown into a single question and answer. This was done on Monday. Mr. Myers: 'What justification is there for appointing a hundred untrained teachers when there is a large number who have been trained and cannot find situations?' Mr. Fisher: 'The justification is the justification of economy.' Children are to be taught by untrained rather than by trained teachers; trained teachers are to do something for which they have not been trained; untrained people are to be employed to do the work for which other people have been trained. That is 'economy' as understood by the Government and its Minister for Education."

As "The Nation" asks: "Could even lunacy do more harm?"

Late Professor Abbas.

A few details about the life of Professor Maulvi Mohamed Abbas who was cut off in the midst of a promising and most useful scholarly career last week will interest our readers. Inquiries have been made by friends, both Muslim and non-Muslim. He was connected with the local St. Xavier's College for about twenty years. He was a Master of Arts and a Fellow of the Bombay University, a Member of the Board of Studies in Persian, Arabic and Urdu; an Examiner in the University in Persian and Urdu and a post-graduate lecturer. He was appointed a representative of the Bombay University at the second Oriental Conference at Calcutta. He was the author of several publications, including "Akhlak-i-Niswan", "Mashair-i-Niswan" and "Lataif wa Zaraif." But his *magnum opus*, so far, was his series of Wilson Philological lectures on Arabic language and literature. Unfortunately these lectures are unpublished and there seems little chance of the University giving to the public at large the benefit of the Muslim scholar's delightful and deep studies. The lectures brought out the romantic side of Islamic studies in India and it is claimed by the late Professor Abbas' friends that they challenge comparison with anything yet published on the same subject in the West. His untimely death has removed a devoted worker in the province of his studies. Gentle of manners, unassuming and of a retiring nature, Prof. Abbas had many friends, more unknown admirers, and no enemies. He leaves bshind him a widow and an infant boy.

Anachronism.

In Mysore there is considerable agitation over the question of admission of non-Brahmins into Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore. In this connection, the Mysore Government appointed a Committee some time back, in right bureaucratic style, to advise them as to whether non-Brahmins should be admitted to these colleges. The Pundits on the Committee seem to have come to the conclusion that the Middle Age has not yet run its course or else they would not have recommended in favour of the continuance of existing restrictions. The Veerasaivas (Lingayats) of Mysore were furious at this decision and held a conference at Davanagere on the 2nd instant. Unfortunately, the conference was no less insular in its outlook than the committee they were criticising. Pedantic speeches were delivered emphasising that rich contributions had been made to Sanskrit literature by eminent non-Brahmin authors in the past and that the sacred literature of the Hindus was not the monopoly of any particular class. After this brave show came the anti-climax of the Veerasaivas who solemnly declared their faith that there were no grounds whatever for excluding "the higher classes of Hindus" from the Sanskrit Colleges which were maintained from public funds. Where, we wonder, do the *lower classes* of Hindus and the Untouchables come in, in all this verbiage? The State has already done much to remove all absurd distinctions in respect of admission to educational institutions of all grades, and if in the case the two Sanskrit Colleges, old-time restrictions have not yet been one away with, there are, we understand, many causes including "vested interests", to explain this, but we trust the Mysore authorities will take necessary steps to remove these causes.

GANDHI

(BY ANGELA MORGAN.)

Not with a clamour of golden deed,
Nor girth with brazen armor doth he come;
Nor heralds trumpet him on royal steeds,
His armies follow not with martial drum,
Nor sword, nor shield, nor helmet hath he known,
Whose sun but now hath risen in its place,
Whose kingdom cometh grandly to its own
Mid the eternal triumphs of the race.

Have you at times been swept beyond all creed
By some new-dawning vision of the right?
Your mind ablaze with thoughts of human need,
Drawn heaven-ward within a wakeful night?
Have you said then your faint soul strong at last
"Whatever be the torture of this gaol,
Here and here only shall my lot be cast—
This is the plan God fashioned for my soul!"

Then look on Gandhi, Hindu saint and seer;
Lo, in the living flesh behold your vow—
The ancient Truth grown intimate and near
That God may find his Image, here and now,
Here is the heart that dares defy the strain
And terror of conditions as they are;
Here is the sturdy will, immune to pain,
Here is the soul that become a star.

Here is the noble intellect that saw
Beyond the spasm of our human lust
The silent grandeur of eternal law,
Wheeling its winged way above our dust,
And linked his being with that lofty theme
And ordered all his ways that he might find
Out of the infinite, a way supreme
To bring immortal justice for his kind.

How like a sun he shines above our earth!
How like a man he leans unto the earth.
He is the answer to your faith and mine—
May by his love for man, become divine.

GREEK ATROCITIES.

PREMIER'S BROKEN PLEDGES.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the local Khilafat Committees, a public meeting was held at the Muzzafferabad Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday night, when Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri presided.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a recitation from the Holy Quran.

MR. KHATRI'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, addressing the meeting, said:—

"Brethren,—You are all aware that the Khilafat question has intensely exercised the mind of every Indian Muslim for the last three years. During the period of our struggle we have done what could or should have been done for a just and honourable settlement of the Turkish question. We held meetings, made representations, and sent two deputations to Europe to place before the Allied Powers our Khilafat demands formulated in strict accordance with the commandments of our Faith and based on the Ministerial pledges given during the war. But all our pleadings and representations could not move the British Ministers to their sense of honour and duty. The hostile attitude of the responsible British statesmen against Islam and Turkey gave rise to the movement of Non-Cooperation in our country as a last recourse. Thousand of our popular leaders and workers have been put into prison, and instead of leading a sympathetic ear to our repeated representations and just demands, the Government have resorted to a policy of rigorous repression!

CRITICAL TIMES.

"We have passed, and are still passing, through a very critical period of our existence. During the war, when Turkey was forced to take up arms for her self-defence, our faith was put to the severest test. We had to play the double part of enmity and amity—to fight for the British Empire against our own brethren-in-faith, and at the same time, to maintain an unflinching devotion and spiritual allegiance to the authority against whom we fought. We had to stand in the battlefield against those with whom we were, and are, bound by the strong ties of our common Faith, to entertain and harmonize the sacred feelings of Islamic brotherhood. Why we were led to do so, the prompt and diplomatic handling of the British statesmen is to answer. Assurances were given to us that the integrity of the Turkish Empire, with its capital, was not challenged, the sovereignty of the Khalifa was, in no way, threatened, the rich lands of Thrace and Asia Minor would remain under the Turkish rule, and the Holy Places of Islam would be immune from danger. The responsible British Ministers gave these solemn deliberate pledges in the name of the Empire, and in spite of the stern religious obligations of our Faith, we took them at their word. Indian blood and money flowed copiously for the Great Britain against the Turkish Empire, and the bloody and disastrous war was brought to a victorious end. Mr. Lloyd George who took a principal part in giving these assurances, testifies to our statement in his speech in the House of Commons on the 26th February, 1920, in the following words:—

"January, 1918. That was a perfectly deliberate pledge. I am going to ask the House and the country to realize what it meant. There was a feeling amongst the workers, and this was brought to our notice that we were fighting for some aggressive, imperialistic purpose, and it was interfering with the output for he purposes of the war, and we were informed that it was essential that we should reassure the workers of the community as to the purposes for which we were waging war. . . . Just think what the conquest of Turkey meant. India voluntarily sent to our aid 1,160,00 men who enlisted during the war, and taking those who enlisted during the war, and before it, very nearly a million and a half. We could not have conquered Turkey without their help. We had not the necessary troops. There were Mahomedan divisions that fought brilliantly throughout the whole of that Turkish campaign. Without their aid, we should not have conquered Turkey at all."

AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

But when the Armistice was signed, the things began to leak out, and gradually, as a result of subsequent events appeared in their naked realities. The Muslim India soon realized that the war which was said to have been fought on principles of righteousness and justice was regarded as a crusade against Islam by the same Prime Minister who had given solemn pledges to the contrary in order to enlist Indian sympathy and soldiery. The conditions on which the Armistice was signed with Turkey were ruthlessly violated with a view to force the Turks to submit to an unjust treaty, Constantinople the seat of the Khilafat, was occupied by the Allies, and on a false pretext, Greeks who were not a party during the war were allowed to land at Smyrna under the protection of the Allied fleet, they were also given a free passage through the Bosphorus in order to lead their armies to the rich and renowned lands of Thrace which, according to Mr. Lloyd George were "predominantly Turkish in race." Indian Muslims had their reward in the shape of breach of solemn deliberate pledges, while the Arabs, who were instigated to rebel against the Khalifa on a false promise of independence, had to meet their own fate, Syria being given to France, Palestine to Jews, and the oil-fields of Mesopotamia being reserved for the British. In short it remained no longer a secret that Asiatic countries were exploited and territorial greed was satisfied in the name of righteousness and justice.

The Turks had to defend themselves in their homedands, and with their struggle for existence sprang up the Angora Government under the leadership of His Excellency Field-Marshall Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Continuing, Mr. Katri said:

Mr. Lloyd George and his Government

(Continued on next page.)

"INDIA'S HERO."

CALCUTTA WELCOMES MR. C. R. DAS.

PUBLIC ADDRESS PRES ENTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Another crowded mass meeting was held on the ocasion of presenting an addrass to Mr. C. R. Das on behalf of Bengal. Besides leading members of the Congress and Khilafat Committees there were a few moderates. Sir P. C. Ray presided. On arrival Mr. and Mrs Das were welcomed in oriental fashion by the singing of welcome and national songs. Sir P. C. Ray in presenting the address printed on Khaddar said, that when the authorities were doing against national aspirations by illegal acts and following lawless laws, it was at this juncture Mr. Das took up the national cause at immense sacrifice and endeared himself to all. In this the hand of God was visible.

"THE HAPPY WARRIOR."

The address said:—In the past you were a hero, a prince of munificence, a poet; you are devoid of fear, disengaged from illusions. You are above ambition, free and selfguided. The state cannot chain you, self-interest cannot deceive you, worldliness has received defeat at your hands. Pretences you are not acquainted with, falsehood you never uter for yourself, you cannot conceal anything anywhere. There is nothing that you call your own, nothing that appertains to your self-interest. That is why to-day your sacrifice is not yours alone, it is also ours. By your expiation you have to-day freed from sin not the Bengalees alone but also the Beharis, the Punjabis and others. One day your mortal frame will be redissolved into its five primordial elements, but as long as in human society conflict of righteousness with unrighteousness, of the weak with strong, of freedom with slavery, does not draw to a close, so long will humiliated and outraged humanity in very age and every clime bear on their shoulders this protest of yours —this present protest against wrong.

MR. DAS'S REPLY.

In the course of a feeling reply Mr. Das said that the writer of the address knew him well for in it politics have been eschewed Mr. Das had no connection with politics. So long they had politics alone in their agitation, he had no connection with it. He did not understand politics, but he understood his country A day would come when there would be no such thing as poliics in the world. Politics, economy and sociology have been borrowed from Europe. So long they had been after them, they failed to understand the country. Mahatma Gandhi appeared and turened the tide which had been carry them along with it. He (Mr. Das) had been following the path of love. Continuing Mr. Das said that different nationalities formed one Indian nationality which was based on truth. So long they were busy with constitutional political agitation depending on Parliament, they failed to discover this truth about their nationality. Now that this mystery has been solved they would all be after this truth. No doubt India had a glorious past, but India's future glory was being fructified at a distance Trust in India's future glory had found a place in their heart. The world's eyes were turned towards India. Their baffled attempts to attain heir goal were things of the past.

INDIA'S HERITAGE.

They had found out that their nationality depended on truth. Every nation was seeking after truth on various lines. The special feature of their country was that India had for ever been after truth. They had never deviated from that path. It had been said that unless there was an economic development no nation could exist. He did not believe in it. The idea of nationalism was service to the nation to attain truth. The ways of other nations-economy, politics and sociology, led them to forget their nationalism. India was now not following those ways, India was not after those ways the past history of India and of other countries taught them that also. Mahabharata taught them that blind Dritarastra, the embodiment of politics and brute force, had to depend on Gandhari, the symbol of truth, in other words, blind brute force and politics alone was of no help without truth. God's work was based on truth. He urged the audience to wake up and unfurl the banner of Swaraj which was depending on truth. He asked them to remember that no nation could win swaraj by violence. If England left India to-day and the people were capable to govern themselves, that would not give independence to the country If the Congress and Khilafat got swaraj, they would be equally autocratic like all other bureacracies. Swaraj must be based on truth. If they wanted independence, they must not follow European methods. India's history was not like England's history. "Their kingdom is theirs, ours kingdom is ours and the kingdom of all is in God."

GUJARAT'S TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

At a mass meeting held here last evening under the Presidentship of Acharya Gidwani, Srj. Vallabhbhai Patel moved the resolution paying Gujarat's tribute to Deshbandhu C. R. Das for his great sacrifice and suffering and requesting him to pay a visit to Ahmedabad at his earliest convenience.

Mr. Vallabhbhai then explained the important resolution passed by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee for due celebration of Mahatmaji's birthday in Gujarat on 2nd October. Messrs. Jamanlal, Diwan and Imamsaheb Bawazir spoke effectively on Swadeshi.

REFORMS--A SHAM.

PREMIER'S SPEECH—A CHALLENGE TO NATION.

"HIGH FALUTIN TWADDLE."

AN AFFRONT TO COMMONSENSE.

ALLAHABAD'S PROTEST: SIMLA CITIZENS DISMAYED:

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

A public meeting convened by the leading Liberals of Allahabad was held to-day at Mayo Hall to protest against the Premier's speech. The hall was crowded, Munshi Narayan Prasad Ashtana M. L. C. was voted to the chair. The president in his opening address said that the Premier's speech was against the declared policy of the Government and referring to the Viceroy's speech to the deputation remarked, His Excellency made no reference to the crux of the speech and no assurance had been given that the administration of the country would be dependent on the Legislature and not on an outside body.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru moved a moderately worded resolution to the effect that the meeting records its indignant protest against the highly reactionary speech of the Premier, which amounted to a permanent denial of India's capacity to govern itself. The mover said that the speech was the repudiation of pledges given during the last few years and the Viceroy's reply was a half-hearted denial given on behalf of the Prime Minister.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru then moved the following amendment:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Allahabad conveys its thanks to Mr. Lloyd George for revealing the true nature of the sham dignified by the name of constitutional reforms and exposing the utter hollowness of bureaucratic professions of sympathy with the natural aspirations of the people of India and calls upon all Indians who have so far allowed themselves to be deceived by such professions to stand upon their God-given right of complete Swaraj by joining the non-cooperation movement."

The chairman ruled it out of order. Pandit Shamlalji protested against the ruling explaining that he was in order and calling it an unfair treatment. There was a deal of shouting and clapping and the Pandit said that he could not obey the chair as the chair was not reasonable. Mr. P. Shamsunder rose and made a demand for another chairman. Mr. Kunzru rose to explain and appealed to the meeting to be constitutional. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer got up and protested against denying the right of public speech and declared in loud tones that Munshi Narayan Prasad should cease to be the chairman of the meeting, calling him a party tool and pointing out that truth was greater than presidential ruling. Mr. Krishna Kant Malaviya got up to reason with the audience, but he was shouted down. There were shouts of "retire, retire." Pandit Shamlal then moved that Mr. Ranga Iyer should take the chair. There were shouts of "yes, yes" and Mr. Narayan Prasad left the chair followed by his friends. The chair was then taken by Mr. Iyer. Pandit Shamlal then moved his resolution. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Raja Rao, Assistant-Secretary, All-India Congress Committee and carried with much enthusiasm. Mr. Iyer in his concluding remarks made a strong attack on the policy of moderates and called on all to become non-cooperators, and to take steps to put an end to highly paid services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

Prominent Allahabad Moderates had convened a public meeting last evening to consider the Premier's speech. The meeting was held in Mayo Hall. On Mr. Kunzru's motion, seconded by Mr. Gulzarilal, Mr. N. P. Asthana took the chair. Mr. Kunzru moved his resolution placing on record the indignant protest of the public of Allahabad against the Premier's speech which amounted to a permanent denial of the capacity of India to govern itself.

Mr. Gulzarilal seconded the resolution.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru had given notice of his intention to move an amendment. The President thought the amendment out of order. He, however, gave Pandit Nehru an opportunity to show it was in order. The President contended the conveners' object being a protest, Pandit Nehru's amendment of thanks to the Premier was out of order.

Pandit Nehru, replying, said that the meeting had been called together to consider Mr. Lloyd George's speech. He read out the notice which he had in his hand signed by the conveners and printed at the "Leader" Press and he emphasized the word "consider." He had every right to move a resolution on the subject, being a citizen of Allahabad.

The President was not satisfied and said that he would not allow an amendment to be moved. Pandit Nehru said he was unfairly treated. Mr. Kunzru then went to the platform to explain the President's position, when Mr. Rangier rose to a point of order. Pandit Nehru maintained that his procedure was correct. After Mr. Kunzru's speech Mr. Rangier said the resolution was a feeble voice and the amendment a call for a life of protest. Then he read the amendment of Pandit Nehru.

Pandit Nehru then formally moved that the President do leave the chair. The motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Rangier was then elected Chairman. Pandit Nehru's amendment was moved as an original proposition. It was seconded by Mr. Raja Row and carried unanimously. All the Moderates, including the Chairman, Mr. Asthana, having left the hall previously.

The new Chairman, Mr. Rangier, in his concluding speech surveyed the situation and appealed to the audience to persist in their struggle. He said: "Egypt which was only a fourth of the United Provinces persisted notwithstanding martial law for eight years and she was free. They must make great sacrifices and venture greatly because the cause was also great. A united nation with a will of their own will have their way."

"HIGH FALUTIN TWADDLE."

VICEROY'S AFFRONT TO COMMONSENSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Lord Reading has lamentably failed either to satisfy or convince the Indian India. He laboured hard to explain away the speech of the Premier, the material on which he based his attempt was so flimsy that despite all his ingenuities he could carry no conviction with him. Even in the worst days of his life as an advocate he could not have taken up a weaker cause—he argued it so haltingly and blundered so woefully. Of course the fault was not of the assemblage of deputationists, known and unknown, who went up before him with a hurriedly drafted address but it was His Excellency's own misfortune that he could not rise to the height of the occasion so eagerly expected of him. A mountain was in labour and brought forth in this case not even the proverbial mouse, and it is a thousand pities that Lord Reading should have so easily lowered his own reputation before the Indian public by a rather unedifying performance of defending a person whom by the very nature of things it was impossible to defend. The result, unfortunately, is that the agitation started against the Premier's speech throughout the length and breadth of the country is bound to grow in intensity and volume, threatening a serious aspect until an unequivocal and irrevocable declaration is made by His Majesty the King-Emperor and not by any subordinate, however high his position.

AN AFFRONT TO UNDERSTANDING.

There could be no quarrel either with the members who composed the deputation or the address which they presented to the Viceroy but they cannot escape the possible and perhaps the just criticism that however laudable their object, their game does not seem to have been entirely spontaneous. But at this moment we are not so much concerned with the address as with the Viceroy's reply which is an affront to all understanding and commonsense. Claiming to have had some experience of the House of Commons and posing as the conscience keeper of Mr. Lloyd George, His Excellency has assured the deputation that it could not have been the intention of the Premier to indicate any change of policy in conflict with the Declaration of the 20th August 1917, because, forsooth, did not Mr. Lloyd George nod his assent to Sir Donald's interrogation and did he not make a gesture of assent to the query of Earl Winterton? Both these solemn performances, we are asked to note by the Viceroy, were carried out in the sanctity of the House of Commons and in the hallowed presence of the members of Government. So a nod of head and a gesture of assent unaccompanied by even a single word of mouth in the opinion of one who dispense1 justice in England for several years more material than the one hour's oration of the Premier deliberately delivered to keep off the iconoclastic Non-co-operators from the next election and steel the hearts of the 'steel-frame" of Indian structure. One wonders if this is the sort of evidence on which he used to base his judgment on matters that came up before him in England and is it on such dumb material that he is now forming his judgment of things in India? If the sppeech of Mr. Lloyd George had been of the after-dinner fashion then there would have been at least some justification for his not translating then and there by word of mouth what he had intended to convey by means of gestures but the offensive manner in which he intervened in the I.C.S. debate exposes him so clearly that any defence of his conduct is now unthinkable. It really takes one's breath away to be told that Mrs. Besant and all her Moderate followers, not to speak of the "mischievous" non-co-operators who perforce must go unheard could have ever misunderstood the Premier's speech or that when the whole of this Indian continent has gone wrong, the one man who merely nods his head and makes a gesture on the banks of the Thames is right Surely such an argument is complimentary neither to the sane-minded Co-operators in the country nor creditable to its author.

ONLY A POPULAR LANGUAGE.

Further, every word of the Premier's

Continued on next Page.

LUCKNOW LIBERALS' DISCOMFITURE.

MEETING THANKS PREMIER.

AND URGES INDIANS TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

The public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow last evening fared a worse fate than that recently held in Madras. Long before 6 p.m., the time announced for the commencement of the meeting, a large gathering was present, Non-cooperators mustering strong. The conveners of the meeting, among whom were Liberals, non-Liberals and Talukdars, thinking that the odds were against them entered into negotiations with the leaders of Non-co-operators with a view to arriving at a compromise on the resolution regarding the Premier's speech. Prolonged informal discussions were held outside the meeting hall for about two hours between Liberal and Non-Cooperation leaders, Messrs. A. P. Sen and Bisheshwarnath Sriwastva of the Liberal League and Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Pandit Har Karan Nath Misra and Dr. Sheoraj Narain of the Congress party participated in these informal discussions. Non-Cooperation leaders, in pursuance of the repeated advice of Mr. Gandhi, were anxious to come to an understanding with the Moderates and therefore were willing to come to a compromise without prejudice to their cause. The Moderate leaders more than once thought of abandoning the meeting but ultimately an understanding was arrived at and a joint resolution was drafted to be moved at the meeting. Neither this resolution nor the resolution of the conveners was moved but another resolution of compromise was moved by Mr. Sen.

Non-cooperators assured the Moderates that the meeting would in no way be disturbed and would be allowed to proceed peacefully. The meeting therefore commenced at about 8 p.m., and on the motion of Liet Shaikh Shahid Husain, a taluqdar, and seconded and supported by Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra and Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Non-cooperators, Mr. B. Bisheshwarnath Sriwastva was elected chairman.

INJURY TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In his presidential address Babu Bisheswarnath Sriwatsa Vice-President of the Lucknow Liberal League said:—"Mr. Lloyd George, in attempting to quibble away the solemn declarations of the British Government and Parliament and gracious promises of the Sovereign to which the national faith is pledged, has no idea of the incalculable injury he has done to British Government. He has only strengthened the hands of the Non-co-operators. They have good reasons to welcome the speech as lending support to their avowed belief that no reliance should be placed on the promises and pledges of the British Government and that the Reforms did not evidence any sincere and honest intention on the part of British statesmen to concede full responsible Government but were merely a sham and a delusion. It has equally made the position of the Moderates so much more difficult who, reposing faith in these pledges, responded in full measure to the call for cooperation made by the Parliament and the Sovereign; but there is no human agency which can set back the dial of time. The result of this reactionary policy should only be to galvanize us into fresh activity."

UNSETTLING SETTLED FACTS.

As regards the I.C.S., the President said: "It may suit Mr. Lloyd George, in his anxiety to placate the die-hards and Indian Civil Service, to ignore the obvious the facts and to speak of the Civil Service as the 'steel-frame' without which the whole fabric would collapse, but it should be clear to the meanest intelligence that there can be no meaning in the realization of full responsible Government if India is to be tied in perpetuity to the apron-strings of British officials and if they, instead of being servants of the country, are to continue as our masters to lord it over us in the name of trusteeship and other nonsense of the same sort with which the speech abounds. Ever since the unfortunate resignation of Mr. Montagu, the spirit of reactionaryism is in the ascendant. The present arrogant, mischievous and irresponsible speech of Mr. Lloyd George unmistakably indicates the tendency to unsettle the settled fact of the Reforms. It is our duty to make a determined and united stand against these attempts to nullify the Reforms of 1919 and to make it clear to the Government in England and in India that we insist upon the Indianisation of the Services and that nothing short of full and complete self-Government within a reasonable time can satisfy the just and reasonable aspirations of the country."

RESOLUTION.

After the chairman's address was over, Mr. A. P. Sen moved the following resolution:—"That this public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow deeply [illegible] the sentiments expressed in the Premier's speech in the course of the I.C.S. debate on August 2nd 1922 and regards it as an insult to Indians and India and a challenge to the determined resolve of [illegible] of India in attaining Swaraj, further states that such speeches [illegible] the faith and reliance in the declarations made by His Majesty's Government by a section of people because the speech is a direct menace [illegible] to the first instalment of responsible Government in the country. It further states that the speech has further [illegible] the belief of those sections of [illegible] already decided not to rely on the Government either in England [illegible] This meeting calls upon the people [illegible] united front and to redouble their energy and agitation for the attainent of Swaraj."

GUILTY OF DISLOYAL REPUDIATION.

Mr. Sen in the course of an impassioned speech said there was not a single party in this country who would accept the Reforms as an experiment and that Mr Lloyd George was guilty of disloyal repudiation of the solemn declarations of the King-Emperor.

As regards the professions of the I.C.S., Mr. Sen said no question the efficiency of the Civil Service or the devotion of its [illegible] but their only point was the I[illegible] o Services as that alone [illegible] Indians to attain Swaraj. [illegible] to serve India, be he Indian or European, Mahomedan or Christian, who [illegible]

AMENDED RESOLUTION.

Mr. Maheshwar [illegible] following amended [illegible] public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow, while fully appreciating the [illegible] statement of the Premier about the position of British Government towards India's freedom welcomes the statement in so far as it opens the eyes of many of our brethren as still had faith in British justice and goodwill towards India and while believing in the united action on the part of Indians, urges all parties in the country to join the Congress and fight the national battle for our triple goal with redoubled energy and force."

By an overwhelming majority the resolution of Mahesh Prasad was carried, less than half a dozen opposing it. Mr. Sen's resolution was rejected.

Mr. Kishen Prasad Kaul moved a resolution recording an emphatic protest against the policy of racial discrimination and segregation of Indians pursued by the British Colonial Office in Kenya and Uganda. The resolution was negatived by a large majority. Another resolution giving expression to the feeling of Indian indignation and disgust at the recent anti-Turkish speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons was also negatived, it being pointed out that there was no use of passing resolutions and wasting their time in talk.

SHOCKING MURDER AT URAN.

ALL 17 ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

A POLICE BUNGLE.

Last week concluded a case at the Thana Criminal Session before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo (and a jury) Additional Sessions Judge, in which a batch of seventeen men of Uran, Kolaba District, had been charged with murder and rioting. The murdered man had died on the spot, and the Government doctor who made the post-mortem certified that he had observed the appalling number of fifty-four injuries on the body. But the fact remains that one more terrible tragedy goes to swell the already long list of unexpiated crimes, and in this particular instance the failure of the prosecution was, in a great measure, due to police bungling.

The story as unfolded by Mr. Sabnis, the Public Prosecutor, was a simple one, yet none the less shocking. In the village of Quim near Uran, it appears, there were two brothers, Nagoo and Pandoo, who were at loggerheads over their deceased father's estate, and the tension reached a tragic climax on 23rd May last when at midday Nagoo, accompanied by a friend went to Pandoo's house and here standing at the front door challenged him thus: "You want a share in the property. Come out you and we will give you your share." So saying the two men rushed upon Nagoo, one caught him by the *Shendi* and the other held his hands, and he was thus dragged out and taken under a *bhendi* tree hard by, where the two men raised a kind of war cry, whereupon fifteen men rallied around them, and presently a diabolical attack upon Nagoo with *lathis* was perpetrated. Nagoo died on the spot, and his dead body was removed to the Government dispensary at Uran where a post-mortem was made

The defence admitted that the deceased had, no doubt, been the victim of a very foul attack, but contended that the police had blundered in catching the wrong men, that the accused were not the men concerned with the crime, and that they were absolutely innocent of the charges against them.

The Public Prosecutor had linked together all the facts and circumstances pointing to the accused as the culprits and the Court paid him a deserving compliment in this connection. Yet it could not overlook certain flaws in the prosecution case which had, no doubt, been very much weakened by the incapacity and pusillanimity shown by the police officers concerned in connection with the investigation.

The murder took place on the 23rd May and the local police patel Undir Balpat, of Quim, as a result of his so-called enquiries sent the following remarkable report to the Sub-Inspector of Uran: "Crime committed; offenders not known." The Police Sub-Inspector of Uran, Mr. Sheikh, came the next morning to Quim but he did not make his arrests till the 28th May, when he took in custody only some of the accused the rest were arrested so late as 3rd June. The Court commented rather unfavourably on the rawness and inexperience of the Sub-Inspector. Here is an atrocious case of a midday murder, on a May day, amid bright sunshine, almost under the very shadow of the deceased's house, with a village full of eye-witnesses and a village full of other witnesses and yet the Sub-Inspector appeared to have been in a perfect quandary in dealing with such a simple case.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

PREMIER'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Chairman in moving the adoption of the Committee's report for April, May and June referred to the sudden and tragic death of the ex-President of the Chamber, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and said:—

"I am sure you will all endorse my opinion that in Sir Vithaldas the commercial community of Bombay has lost a person of wide experience and a keen desire to serve the public whenever feasible. The obituary notices in the Press on Sir Vithaldas's death and his life-work have been so copious and full that I need not repeat here the very useful work that he did in the course of his public life of very nearly a quarter of a century. I will only content myself by saying that it will not be easy adequately to fill Sir Vithaldas's place in the public life of India for many years to come. The firm to which Sir Vithaldas belonged and Lady Vithaldas have the fullest sympathy of this Chamber in their very sad loss."

Mr. Purshottamdas next dealt with some of the questions which had come to the notice of the Chamber during the quarter. Dealing with the question of the management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways the contracts of which fall due within the next three years, he said:—

"Your Committee submitted a representation to the Government of India in last April, communicating their views mainly on the manner in which the Railway problem of India is being tackled by the executive Government. Your Committee pointed out clearly that in their opinion the report of the Acworth Committee was being observed more in the non-acceptance of it than even in the most salient features of its unanimous part even. This representation of your Committee appears to have reflected the general public opinion of the Indian community at any rate. The Committee have not had any reply from the Government of India to this part of their letter, but the Government of India have now thought it necessary to refer to the various Chambers of Commerce the question of Company *versus* State Management and this reference from them has been receiving your Committee's serious consideration. Your Committee felt that on so important a reference they would like to obtain the opinion of the various Indian commercial bodies all over India, and to that end a Conference of all such commercial bodies was convened in Bombay towards the beginning of this month. In spite of the inconvenience due to long distances, your Committee had at the Conference the benifit of representatives from Cawnpore Calcutta and Madras and other parts of the country. The unanimous resolutions passed on the occasion have already been published. Your Committee will now communicate to the Government their views which are further fortified by these unanimous resolutions passed at the Conference that I have referred to. I feel that the Railways of India should for years to come occupy all the attention that commercial bodies can give to their management and to their activities being directed in channels which will go to redress the grievances of the Indian public and of Indian commerce and industry and continued and strict vigilance over this is absosutely necessary, and I would request all Indian commercial bodies in India to help one another towards this end."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Referring to the question of treatment of political prisoners in jails he said it has been agitating the minds of the Indian public for some months past:—

"On the representation of certain members of this Chamber your Committee wrote to the Government of Bombay recommending that Mahatma Gandhi be treated in a manner recognised in any civilised country for a person of his standing and in consonance with the nature of his offence. To this very reasonable recommendation of your Committee no reply has been received from the Government of Bombay till now. But it is some consolation to the public that the Bombay Legislative Council rose to the occasion and approved of the resolution moved in it last month regarding the general question of the treatment of political prisoners as a whole. The proceedings of the Council in this connection must be fresh in your minds and we are all naturally gratified that the Council vindicated the opinion expressed by this Chamber despite the position from the Government on that resolution. It is necessary for Government to perceive that no technical difficulty can be allowed to stand between the wishes of the public and any reasonable solution of such questions and that the Council will do its best to see that the Government fall in line with such reasonable demands of the public. It is refreshing to learn, since this discussion in the Council from His Excellency the Governor, that the Government sympathise with the public demand in this direction and we now await the details of this which have been promised to us before long.

CO-OPERATION.

"The deputation which I had the honour of leading before His Excellency the Viceroy in company with Mr. Rhodes President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce marks a new era of cooperation between the two communities concerned in the commerce of this vast continent. When I first mentioned the idea to a few leading merchants I perceived from some a rather lukewarm reception of the same, but I have every confidence that if this new spirit of cooperation amongst the leading British and Indian commercial bodies with each other is pursued whenever there is common ground, a better understanding will prevail, and what is most important, unnecessary misunderstanding may be avoided. It must be clear to all that the continuation of cordial relations between the two bodies must depend primarily on the person presiding over the Chambers and I venture to hope that the Presidents of the various Chambers of Commerce both English as well as Indian will always be found gifted with that broad outlook and with that genuine desire to encourage mutual understanding between these two communities which is vital for the future progress of the country.

"The reply given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the commercial deputation leaves no ground for apprehension regarding His Excellency's intention to place Indian finance on a sound footing. The appointment of what is now known as the Inchcape Committee appears to have met with the general approval of the public at large, although: I must say I have heard criticisms regarding its constitution but things remaining where they are it remains for me on your behalf only to express the hope that the result of that Committee's enquiries will be such as to meet with the approval of the public of this country and to put India's finances on a sound basis. The supplementary remarks that I made at Simla on behalf of your Committee embody as far as I can judge the aspirations of the Indian commercial community.

REFORMS.

"The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms will, it appears to me, be most severaly tossed in the financial rocks with which the course immediately ahead is strewn. Despite the grave differences of opinion existing in this country regarding the very utility or adequacy of the reforms, I think I may well say that the country has benefited by the experience gained till now. But in order to derive the full benefit of this first instalment towards self-Government it is imperative that the shoals and rocks or impaired finances be avoided. There being no more room for increase of taxation and every possible necessity for reduction of the same the question of public expenditure being brought wellwithin the revenues of the country may be so said to be the most pressing one that faces both the Government and the public of this country. At such a juncture the remarks by the Prime Minister in Parliament this month that the Reforms were an 'experiment' is to say the least most unfortunate and has alarmed the whole country. India appreciates the manner in which Col. Wedgewood, in the absence of any Indian of a representative character in Parliament, strongly questioned the Prime Minister's utterance and pointed out to him how wide he was steering of the mark how retrograde in direction. The subsequent discussion in the House of Commons has left an impression on the minds of many in India as if an effort was being made to feel the way and sound the Indian public in this matter. If there be anything in this conjecture of some, the effort is most regrateable. Personally I do not think the Prime Minister could have lent himself to such a device. The Prime Minister has not been speaking on the Indian problems often. But that he should have lent his name and his acumen to such a rude shaking of India's faith in what has not been a mere pledge by the cabinet only but an absolute declaration of policy commital by the Government of India Act of 1919, cannot be sufficiently deplored by either us in India or by those who have the best interests of England at heart.

The Indian Civil Service has undoubtedly played a great part in the past in the deveyopment and progress of this great country. But to say that if the prospects of that Services are not made more attractive the fate of more than thirty crores of people will be in peril, shows to my mind a lamentable want of a sense of proportion. The question of the Indianisation of the Services is one which is a nightmare with many in India and in England. This red rag may have served to exasperate many an Anglo-Indian bull till now. But that it should be sufficiently red coloured to exasperate even the Prime Minister, who has earned a reputation during the last ruinous war is a thing that we in India had yet to learn. The Indianisation of the Services in India is only a natural step in the process of evolution in the regeneration of India. Differences of opinion in the method to be adopted can be excused and tolerated, but that a threat should be held out to India because India has certain aspirations natural ones, at the worst shows that they have no appreciation in England of the present political consciousness of the people of this country, as otherwise I feel sure such vain threats would not have been made.

"Those in India who identify themselves with the Reforms—which offered a halting constitution full of reservations and control—and co-operate with the Government do so in the firm belief and assurance that the reforms are the first step to the ultimate goal of all in India viz., Dominion Home Rule and Self Government within the Empire. All such men have been striving to the best of their capacity and at every available opportunity to prove the fitness of India for the ultimate goal. Some have the patience to wait for the next step according to the provision made by Parliament. Others—and they appear to form the bulk of the people are less patient and more pessimistic regarding the benefits of this very restricted first step. But the fact remains that all without exception are for marching to the final goal. It therefore puzzles me what could have been behind the attitude of the Prime Minister when he said what he did in the House of Commons and it behoves the British Government to make this clear without any delay. In the meantime, gentlemen, my faith in India's march to self-government remains unshaken and if only we all exercise the virtues of self-help and self-sacrifice and are true to ourselves and to the land we live in, nothing can come between us and the final goal that not only we aim at but which the British Parliament unequivocally promised us. I therefore venture to appeal to you all not to be dismayed at what I would venture to call the hasty and indiscreet words of the Prime Minister, but to proceed calmly and confidently on the road that we have been marching along for the last three years. Shocks like the one given by the Prime Minister are bound to come at intervals but a steady gait and a perseveing attitude should find the marcher unscathed and unmoved by such rude shocks.

INDIANS IN COLONIES.

"The position of Indians in the Colonies has been another serious problem with which your Committee had to deal within the last three months A public meeting in Bombay held in last July under the auspices of this Chamber together with other public bodies expressed the views of the Indian public in an unmistakeable manner. I sent two plain telegrams to His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of your Committee. This subject is now developing into a chronic disease for the British Empire and unless the statesmen who have a say and a few hand in the wielding of the Imperial Policy perceived that India's patience is being tried more sorely than is good for all concerned, I am afraid the conviction will grow in India that she can have no place in an Empire which openly disowns her and her children. As the Government of India have been supporters of Indian aspirations all through this rather one-sided conflict, it behoves us yet to exercise the virtue of self-control. But human patience has a limit and statesmenship dictates a radical change of policy before it may be too late.

GREEK ATROCITIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

are bent upon punishing Turkey on the ground that during the War she slammed the doors of the Dardanelles in the face of the Allies. But he forgets that by the Berlin Treaty of 1878, as well as the earlier treaties of 1841 and 1856, Turkey was accorded the absolute right to close the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to foreign warships. Does Mr. Lloyd George expect that during her period of neutrality she should have reasonably let the Entente cruisers and vessels enter the Black Sea? Does he reasonably think neutrality in the Turkish language conveys the same meaning as in the British dictionary of foreign politics? In fact Mr. Lloyd George wants to find some excuse for taking away the Dardanelles from the control of the Turks in order to leave Constantinople in a defenceless condition always open to Greek invasion.

The Greek armies were permitted by the Allies to occupy Smyrna. Mr. Lloyd Georg himself admitted before the second Khilafat Delegation headed by Seth Chotani that the British were largely responsible for the Greek occupation of Smyrna.

An Inter-allied Commission of Enquiry whose report was suppressed by the British Cabinet, has already decided that the Greek occupation of Smyrna and the neighbouring vilayats where the greater bulk of population is constituted by the Muslims is absolutely illegal, and that the Greeks have committed barbarous outrages on the helpless Turkish men, women, and children. But Mr. Lloyd George still shouts in his own tune, and accuses the Turks for having perpetrated terrible crimes on Greek population, inspite of the fact that the Greeks living in those regions assure the Allies that they are living peacefully with their Turkish neighbours.

"Brethren, the Mujahidin of Islam are fighting under the banner of his Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha for vindicating the honour of Islam. If we cannot take up arms against the enemies of Islam, the least that we should do is to strengthen the hands of the Mujahidin of Islam with substantial funds. Hence no time should be lost to give them pecuniary help. Secondly, the helpless men, women, and children of Turkish homelands who have been subjected to Greek brutalities and are dying of exposure and starvation, need urgent relief. If we failed to send substantial relief to them in time, the future generation of a brilliant and brave nation, which has upheld the honour of Islam for centuries past, would be obliterated from the surface of the earth for ever. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to you, gentlemen, to rise to the occasion and collect money for Angora and Smyrna Fund.

"We should not, at the same time forget our duty concerning our national movemen in India, and must carry out the national programme to a successful end. We must introduce the universal use of Swadeshi and Khaddar, and make a complete boycott of foreign cloth. We must carry on our struggle at any cost until our just and religious demands are fulfilled. We should not rest ourselves till we have attained the freedom of Islam and complete responsible Government for India.

"May the Almighty Allah give us strength to serve Islam and our country at this critical juncture!"

SHAMEFUL GREEK ATROCITIES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved the first resolution as under:—

"This public meeting of the citizens Bombay expresses its extreme indignation at the most barbarous and shameful atrocities committed by the regular Greek army on the unarmed and helpless Turkish men, women, and children, and considers that the responsibilities for this atrocious act are due to the policy adopted by the Allies and specially Mr. Lloyd George. This meeting affirms that the righteous and generous Indian hearts sympathize with the oppressed Turks, and consequently appeals to all Indians and specially to the Muslims that in view of the eminence of these facts they would try their best to remove hardships inflicted on the oppressed, and, by every possible means, try to save the oppressed Turks from the barbarities of the Greeks."

Mr. Tairsee said that the resolution, as worded by his Moslem brethren, was a true one, though it was mildly worded. Mr Lloyd George was now an autocrat in the whole of Europe; he had the capacity of winning over the people by promises when he thought that their help was essential, but when there was no further need of their help, he ignored his promises and the people. During the war he gave definite pledges to Moslems with regard to Constantinople, but after the termination of the war he turned round and said that he spoke at that time not as a Premier but in his individual capacity. They would not be able to produce any effect upon the Premier by their resolutions passed at the meeting, for, they did not impress him at all, but the only effectual means that could be adopted to impress on him was the use of "Khaddar" as that would alone force him to pay heed to their grievances. The Hindus were at one with Moslems in the matter, and he assured them that Hindus would always remain so whenever they found that their Moslem brethren were aggrieved. (Applause.).

Maulana Nasir Ahmed Khojandi seconded the resolution.

Mr. Baban Gokhale further supported the resolution on behalf of the Maratha community.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then moved the second resolution thus.—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its strong resentment at the unholy and unjustifiable determination of the Greeks to capture Constantinople, and avers that such an act would create a strong excitement in the Islamic world to its extreme pitch, and considers the speech of the Premier against the Turks, which is full of misleading statements, with deepest resentment and is of opinion that the British Premier is evidently and mainly responsible for the present anti-Turkish and pro-Greek policy, and it, further, declares its firm determination that the united India in general and the Indian Muslims in particular will not rest content until the Turks get an honourable peace."

Mr Bharucha said that in October 1918, the Allies gave a pledge to Moslems that Constantinople and Turkish Homelands of Thrace and Asia Minor would be kept fact under the Khalifa, but on the termination of the war they acted quite the reverse, and allowed Greece to occupy Smyrna: while the Allies themselves occupied Constantinople, and thus although they did not advance on the capitals of Germany and Austria, they took possession of the seat of the Khilafat.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri seconded the resolution which was further supported by Maulana Abdul Alim Siddiki, who in the course of his speech said that in the event of the occupation of Constantinople by Greece, it would be very difficult to foretell the attitude of Indian Moslems.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

The meeting terminated late in the night with the prayer for the victory of the Khilafat and Islam, the whole audience standing.

REFORMS—A SHAM

Continued from Previous Page.

sordid description of the Reform scheme as a mere experiment has been sought to be justified by the Viceroy on the ground of the use of popular language and the members of the deputation were also assured that it was not and it could not have been the intention of the British Prime Minister, than whom a clearer speaker it is impossible to find, to indicate any change of policy without consulting the Viceroy and the British Government. Granted all this but how will the "great and noble experiment, yet a mere experiment" be a success? Is it by steeling the already existing "steel-frame" whose every word in India is law or is it by a generous policy of rapid Indianisation of the services? These questions were raised by the Deputation in their address but Lord Reading was discreetly silent on the matter, though these are the only points which are really vital in the discussion of the issues raised by the Premier's outburst and vital also in the discharge of the "Great Trust" which Great Britain is supposed to have undertaken in respect of India. In the absence of any definite answers to these relevant questions the assurance of Mr. Lloyd George communicated through the Viceroy that there is no going back upon the Reforms is a mere high falutin twaddle.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

In effect, therefore, Lord Reading has dotted the I' and crossed the T's of the Premier's speech and it may be said that he has even added insult to injury. How will the Moderates who have all raised in revolt against the Premier's speech continue their agitation after Lord Reading's explanation of it remains to be seen. The Besantine Party would like to hold a conference in November in order to discuss a plan of action to be taken by those who wish to enter the Councils at the next election and the so-called Tilak school of thought under the leadership of that "responsive co-operator," the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, would have quite another conference to review the situation in the light of recent history and then decide upon perhaps another line of action Meanwhile the Indian Legislature will meet in the beginning of September when there will inevitably come before it what is expected to be a very likely debate on the situation caused by the Premier's speech and Lord Reading's reply to the Deputation. It is hoped that those Moderates and Co-operators who have just begun to feel their own whereabouts in the Reform field will not vacillate between India's progress and the wire-pullings interested parties.

"NOT AN EXPERIMENT BUT A LAW."

"TIMES DEPRECATES UNDUE HOME INTERFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Referring to the deputation to the Viceroy and the speech made by the Prime Minister, "The Times" declares that the Reforms in India are not an experiment but a law. The paper is of opinion that the trouble contains a warning against unnecessary and uncalculated interference from Home in the Government of India. "The Times" urges that the Government India and the Indian Civil Service, who have greater responsibility than ever before, should be allowed greater liberty initiative.

TO SAVE THE PREMIER'S FACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The "Swarajya" characterises the Viceroy's speech to the deputation as merely a weak attempt on the part of the Simla cabal to explain away by foolish and labboured interpretations the frank statement of the Premier. It does not in any way alter the situation or lessen its seriousness.

GAPS TOO WIDE TO BE FILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Aug. 20.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, the "Dacca Herald" says: "The gaps between the Premier's speech and the solemn parliamentary and other declarations are too many and too wide to be bridged by what the Viceroy has now said and people with still lingering faith will not find it strengthened."

OPINION OF "I. D. T."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says Lord Reading, the experienced lawyer and Judge as he is, has, we fear, succeeded in explaining away the great experiment and the steel-frame both of which have annihilated the preamble of the Act and the Royal Proclamation, but it would serve no useful purpose to hug a grievance to one's heart in the face of the Premier's assurances and the Viceroy's commentary on that assurance. It would, therefore, be expedient to India to nod assent to this explanation, to have the nod publicly reported, and try to get on as if nothing had happened.

MADRAS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply to the Indian deputation re-the Premier's speech, the "Madras Mail" says: To all Indians but the most wilfully perverse Extremists the reply ought to be completely reassuring.

The "Daily Express" says: The Viceroy has said the last word on unpleasant situation created by the Premier's speech and it should close discussion as it clears away quite satisfactorily ambiguities in that unlucky speech.

"New India" while not accepting the view expressed by the Viceroy that the Premier did not mean in what he said to threaten Reforms, believes heartily in Lord Reading's sincerity and in his will to help India in her freedom. The paper says, "our only hope lies in him as true friend of India, but Mr. Lloyd George has made trouble and he alone can still it."

UNDESIRABLES IN SUBURBS.

DRASTIC POLICE MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

It appears that Pathans of questionable character from Bombay and elsewhere, to escape the clutches of the City Police, used to be housed and sheltered by their Pathan compatriots living in the suburbs. There are some Pathan chummerics in Bandra and many more at Kurla.

On Saturday night the police took the chummeries in Bandra altogether by surprise, when they swooped down upon them and took the inmates to the Police Station, where on Sunday morning there was a throng of Pathans there. As a result of this raid some twenty Pathans were handed over to the Bombay Police to be dealt with by the Commissioner.

Last week Inspector Dobbie placed some Pathans before the District Magistrate, Thana, for an order for their deportation.

MAROL DACOITY.

In connection with this dacoity three Pathans were brought to Bandra under a strong escort of the Bombay Armed Police. They were placed before Mr. H. Fleming, Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Two of the men were let off for want of evidence, and one is in custody.

Bishop Gwynne of Egypt and the Sudan and the Bishops of Mombasa, Uganda and Kandala have issued a joint statement urging the transfer of control of mission fields in Africa from the mission authorities to the Diocese as suggested by the case of India.

Continued from Column 6.

latter. The question is still open. During the period the whole controversy was frequently reviewed and text-books like Brugmann's Grammar and Schrader's Lexicon produced. Branch topics of the problem were also specialised. But the exact location of the original home continued to be debated as hotly as ever, almost every part of Europe being in turn offered that honour only to have it taken off from it by one line of reasoning or the other. The conclusion of the period was—"somewhere in Europe" but no more! In 1907 came the discovery of the Mitanic inscription of cir. B. C. 1435, which and the subsequent gathering evidence of the cuneiform tablets seem to throw almost all the older conclusions into the melting pot.

In the fourth period were also produced works like Warren's Paradise Found and Tilak's Arctic Home in the Vedas. An ultimate judgment on these works as also on the new data of Assyriology is reserved for the present or the fifth period of the controversy, the other end of which is not yet in sight. It would be impossible even to indicate what was going to come. The history of this old and absorbing controversy has therefore got to be closed *in medias res*.

Rev. Father Zimmermann then delivered a brief address proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Belvalkar. A vote of thanks of the Chair proposed by Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden concluded the business of the meeting.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

PROGRESS OF IRANIAN RESEARCH.

PROF. BELVALKAR ON ORIGINAL HOME OF ARYANS.

The annual gathering of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to celebrate the [illegible] anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, the great Iranian scholar, was held at the premises of the Institute (Dr. Bukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Bombay) on Sunday last. Rev. Father H. Zimmermann presided.

The hon. secretary, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, at first read a brief account of the work done during the past 12 months. The executors of the late Sir Ratan Tata offered a sum of Rs. 2,500 for some research work during the past year and Mr. B. N. Dhabhar was appointed the research scholar for the year. The late Mr. Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash gave Rs. 1,000 for translations from German, French and Russian scholars' works on Iranian subjects. His son, Mr. Jamshedji, has added Rs. 500 to the amount. About 7 papers on Iranian subjects have been translated by Mr. L. Bogdanov, a Russian scholar. Two of these are published in the first number of the Journal of the Institute which will shortly be out. Some further work of translating from the German has been entrusted to Dr. Erach J. S. Taraporewala, of the Calcutta University. The Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize of Rs. 225 for a new translation of the first four chapters of the first Gatha was won by Mr. Maneckshaw Dinshaw of Hyderabad. The work of the inspection of the Parsee Libraries at Surat, Broach, Navsari, Bulsar, etc., entrusted to Mr. Jamshed C. Katrak, has been finished and the scholar has submitted 16 monthly reports of his search. The monthly honorarium of Rs. 300 for the work which lasted for 16 months has been kindly given by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Patel.

The Journal of the Institute, of which the first number will be shortly out, will contain lectures and artcles and translations by Dr. P. D. Gune, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Pranjpye, Dr. R. Shamasastry, Mr. L. Bogdanov and Dr. Jivanji Jamshetji Modi. Eighty-eight new Life Members were elected during the year making the total of 211. Donations and subscriptions other than those of the Life Members have during the year amounted to Rs. 34,727. In response to the invitation of the authorities of the Second Oriental Conference the Institute had appointed four delegates out of whom two, Prof. Shaik Abdul Kadar Sarfaraz and Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, attended. The latter read papers on the following subjects:—

Before the Iranian Section:—1. The Doctrine of Karma from the Zoroastrian Point of View. 2. Alexander the Great and Devastation of the Ancient Literature of the Parsees at his hands. 3. The Rivayets of the Persians and the Smritis of the Hindus and the Talmud of the Hebrews. Before the Persian and Arabic Section. 4. The Persian poet Hafiz and the German poet Goethe.

Before the Anthropological Section. 5. The Disa-nothi of the Parsees.

Before the Archaeological Section. 6. A few Notes on Kashmere from the Antiquarian point of view.

PROF. BELVALKAR'S LECTURE.

After the reading of the report, Prof. S. K. Belvalkar delivered a discourse on "The Controversy over the Original Home of the Aryans," of which the following is a resume:—

The controversy falls into five periods. The first begins with the earliest beginnings of the contact between Europe and India and ends with the publication of Bopp's Comparative Grammar in 1833-35. The chief names of the period are that of Jones who declared with authority the connection between Sanskrit and other languages. Rhode who made use of the first Fargard of the Vendidad to locate the original home in Sogdiana; and Pott who, arguing from the idea—*ex oriente lux* tried to give a picture of the life in that primitive home: Bopp's Grammar being the guide and indication of the methods of the period which were purely linguistic. Different countries of Asia were successively assigned as the cradle of the Aryan race.

The second period in the controversy extends from 1833 to 1862. Kuhn, Grimm, and Pictet are the great names of the period who worked out the results of the first period with thoroughness and detail. And it was in this very process of elaboration that the defects and difficulties of the theory of an Asiatic home came out prominently, until R. G. Latham attacked the entire theory and shifted the original home to Europe in his work published in 1859.

The third period lasted from 1862 to 1887. This was the real period of the controversy. Two hypotheses were in the field, the Asiatic and the European, Schleicher, Max Muller, Hehn, and J. Schmidt being the followers of the first, and Latham, Geiger, and Penca of the second. Schleicher elaborated what is known as the Pedigree theory of migration. Schmidt the Undulation theory, while Max Muller particularly developed the new science of Comparative Mythology. Penca utilised the prehistoric finds in Europe to establish the original home in Scandinavia. So many undeniable drawbacks were discovered in the Asiatic theory that ultimately even Savce had to admit his conversion to the new view, although Max Muller even in 1887 declared his unwavering faith in the Central Asiatic theory.

In the fourth period (1887-1907) the Asiatic theory was almost given up and the quarrel raged over the exact spot in Europe where the original home was to be located. French and German scholars ranging themselves in opposite camps, the point of dispute being whether the orignal Aryan race was brachy-cephalic and so resembling the ancestors of the former, or dolicho-cephalic and so resembling the ancestors of the

Continued in Column 5.

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PROPAGANDA IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BONFIRES OF FOREIGN CLOTHS.

A Nagpur correspondent wires:—

A deputation of the Central Provinces (Hindustani) Provincial Congress Committee consisting of the president Pandit Sunderlalji and Pandit Makhanlalji Chaturvedi, editor of the "Karmvir," left Jubbulpore for Narsinghapur on the morning of 15th instant. At Gotegaon members of the local Congress Committee together with a large number of towns people met the deputation and requested a day's halt. The president having other pressing engagements promised to visit Gotegaon on a later date. At Narsinghapur Sj. Maniklalji Kochar and Sj. Shankerlalji Chowdhury Secretaries of the D. C. C. together with other members of the Committee and a huge crowd enthusiastically received the deputation at the station. Outside the platform students of the local National School recited songs of welcome. After light refreshment at Seth Hansraj's place the deputation was taken in procession to its lodging 3 miles off. At 6 p. m. an address was presented to Pandit Sunderlalji by members of the Narsinghapur Municipality. After the address which was printed in a white piece of Khadi and in which the Municipality had in clear terms declared its allegiance to the Indian National Congress had been read out by Sj. Maniklalji, president of the Municipality, members were individually introduced to the President of the Provincial Congress Committee who made a brief reply. Immediately after, a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandit Gayaduttji and it was attended by about 4,000 people including a large number of ladies. Pandits Makhanlalji and Sunderlalji addressed the meeting on the importance and significance of the non-cooperation movement. On the morning of the 16th instant another public meeting was held in another part of the town. Mr. Ibadabali who had in the meantime joined the deputation from Khandwa and Pandits Makhanlalji and Sunderlalji addressed the meeting. A big pile of foreign caps and cloths was collected for bonfire which was postponed for the evening. At noon the deputation accompanied by all office bearers of the D. C. C. left for Gadarwada where an equally brilliant reception awaited them. At 3 p.m. an address artistically printed on khadi was presented to Pandit Sunderlalji by the president and the members of the Gadarwada Municipality. A public meeting was held attended by about 2,000 people and presided over by Pandit Gayaduttji. At the close of Sunderlalji's speech almost all those amongst the audience who had still foreign caps on their heads brought them to the dais. A number of other foreign clothes, some of them very costly were similarly handed over. A large number of Marwadis threw off their foreign *pugries*. The huge pile was set on fire immediately after by Pandit Sunderlalji. From Gadarwada the deputation dispersed the same evening, Pandit Makhanlalji returning to Jubbulpore and Pandit Sunder- *pugries*. The huge pile was set on fire ness.

CLERKS OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. S. T. Kambli had put the following question to Government:—

Will the Government be pleased to state—(a) Whether the revised scale of pay is being given to the subordinate (clerical) staff of the Judicial Department? (b) If not are they drawing advance increments and increments due to them for a period of nearly two years? (c) Whether the pay of the bailiffs is revised? (d) If so when will it be brought into force?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward's reply was: (a) Provisional increases only have been given. (b) Increments cannot be calculated until the revised grades of pay are sanctioned. (c) and (d) Orders for the revision of pay of bailiffs will be passed as early as possible after receipt of proposals from the High Court.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

We take the following from Hansard of July 24:—

Colonel Sir C. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, approximately, what would be the additional charge, present and recurrent, on the Indian Treasury if the refund of the 4 per cent. contribution by members of the Indian Civil Services be antedated from 1st April, 1919, to 1st April, 1920?

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton): As explained in my answer to a similar question by the hon. Member for Sevenoaks on the 10th May, to which I have already referred my hon. and gallant friend, the preparation of the figures desired would entail laborious examination of records and conjectural calculations which would not, in my opinion, serve any useful purpose.

Sir C. Yate: Is the Noble Lord not aware that this question has been under consideration at the India Office for the last three years?

Earl Winterton: I can assure my hon. and gallant friend that if it was possible even to arrive at the figures asked for, which is by no means certain, it would involve an amount of labour and expense which I do not think I should be justified in asking the Secretary of State to incur.

Sir C. Yate: What has been done at the India Office during the last three years?

Earl Winterton: The point my hon. and gallant friend put has nothing to do with the main question.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Sir C. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when the new pension rules for the Royal Indian Marine are to be introduced?

Earl Winterton: The Government of India's proposals have been received, and are under consideration.

The Cochin Durbar has sanctioned ten-thousand rupees as provinvial allotment towards the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. Arrangements are being made to obtain for the use of the State three square yards of ground in the All-India portion of exhibition buildings.—(A. P.)

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GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.
I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
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It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.
Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.
I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.
I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.
I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.
I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.
Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.
Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHJAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.
I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.
I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.
I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.
I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.
I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.
I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.
I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.
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M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.
Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.
Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kaliangania.
I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.
Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.
I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

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I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

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